FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol II No 002* *3 January 1980*

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[POLITIKA 25 Dec]

ALIA ENDORSES STALIN'S VIEWS ON YUGOSLAVIA

AU211745 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 Dec 79 AU

[Excerpt] Tirana, December 20, ATA--Follows a summary of the speech of Comrade Ramiz Alia, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the C.C. of the P.L.A., delivered at the commemorative meeting organized in Tirana on occasion of the centenary of I.V. Stalin's birth:

Proletarian Internationalism--A Powerful Weapon in the Struggle Against Imperialism, Reaction and Revisionism

Comrade Ramiz Alia said: The ardent proletarian internationalism is one of the most distinguishing features of the life and work of Stalin.

Under the leadership of Stalin, the Soviet Union became a powerful base and support of the revolution, great source of inspiration for the proletariat and the peoples of the world in their liberation struggle. Abiding by Lenin's instructions, he gave all the internationalist support, through propaganda, sympathy, material aid, to the revolutionary movements and the liberation struggles of the peoples. This was the reason why the proletarians and the peoples of all countries sincerely and wholeheartedly loved the Soviet Union of Lenin and Stalin, supported and defended it.

Stalin has shown a great interest in the progress of the communist parties of various countries and has played a special role in their revolutionary tempering and in the strengthening of the unity of the communist movement. He demanded and worked for a unity based on the loyalty towards Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in struggle with every kind of opportunism and revisionism. After Lenin's death, Stalin was the most outstanding figure of the Communist Internationale. His name is closely linked with the activity of the Comintern in its most glorious period.

Stalin has the great historic merit of being the first to discover and expose the deviation of the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party from Marxism-Leninism. The struggle against Titoism, as theory and practice of the restoration of capitalism, as agency of the bourgeoisie and imperialism to split the socialist camp, was of a very great importance for the strengthening of the world communist and revolutionary movement. The evolution of the Yugoslav revisionists and the capitalist reality of present-day Yugoslavia itself testify to the correctness of judgement, to the Marxist-Leninist spirit of principle and to the farsightedness of Stalin.

Stalin has set in practice the loftiest example of the internationalist stand in the relations between the sister parties. Self-conceit, chauvinism and dictate, the lack of respect for the other parties were alien to Stalin. In every case, he preserved and implemented rigorously the Marxist-Leninist norms and the proletarian spirit and considered the mutual aid and support as a need and duty for all.

Stalin has made a great contribution to the establishment of new relations between the socialist countries. He sought that these relations be based on equality, mutual fraternal aid, close and sincere collaboration, non-interference in the internal affairs, the respect of sovereignty.

Stalin--Great Friend of New Albania

The relations of our party and country with the Bolshevik party and the Soviet Union of the time of Stalin, stressed the speaker, are a convincing and incontestible proof which turns down the slanders and accusations of Khrushchev, Tito, Mao Zedong and of the other revisionists that allegedly Stalin tried to impose on the others his viewpoints and desires. Stalin has always treated our small party and country from the positions of equality and mutual respect and has never interfered in their internal affairs. In his new book "With Stalin", Comrade Enver Hoxha writes that "in all the talks with him I was impressed besides others, by a marvellous feature of his: He did never give orders, neither did he impose his opinion. He would speak, advise, make various proposals as well, but always he would add: 'This is my opinion, this is how we think. You, comrades, see and decide for yourselves, according to the concrete situation, according to your conditions!".

At the time when the imperialist powers and the other enemies exerted pressure and blackmail against new Albania, Stalin as a great friend of her, resolutely supported and defended the rights of our country on the international arena, helped with generosity and internationalist spirit our people to overcome the post-war difficulties and to develop the country on the road of socialism.

When famine threatened our people in 1945, Stalin changed the course of the ships with wheat with destination to the Soviet Union and sent them to Albania.

The correct relations established by Stalin among the communist parties and socialist countries were replaced by the Soviet revisionists in theory and practice by relations of domination and subjugation. They put on the basis of these relations the concepts "mother party" and "big state". In order to establish hegemonism and to subjugate their partners, the Brezhnev and Hua Guofeng cliques have invented such theories as that of "limited sovereignty" or of "giving a lesson". Justifying themselves with this theory, they even undertook fascist armed aggressions [against] Czechoslovakia and Vietnam, although they called them "fraternal socialist countries".

Stalin has never perpetrated such actions. He severely criticized and exposed the Yugoslav leadership as traitor to Marxism-Leninism, waged an irreconcilable and resolute ideological struggle against it, but it is a fact Stalin did not resort to armed forces and did not dispatch tanks to Belgrade.

In conclusion Comrade Ramiz Alia said:

A quarter of a century has gone by since the time of Stalin's death, and the same period of time has elapsed since the time when the Khrushchevite revisionists began their campaign of slanders against his work and figure. Nevertheless, I.V. Stalin is recalled with special honour and respect by the genuine communists, by the progressive people, by the peoples.

The enemies of communism often call us Albanians "Stalinists". Being captives of the slanders and calumnies against Stalin they think that by defining us as such they insult and offend us.

But we Albanians consider as an honour that we adhere to Stalin's teachings, which are teachings of Marxism-Leninism, that we work and combat for socialism and communism with that determination and courage with which Stalin worked and fought. For the Albanian communists and people, Stalin has been and remains inseparable from the triumphant doctrine of the proletariat, which has illuminated our road for the achievement of all the victories.

Celebrating the centenary of the birth of Stalin, we honour his immortal work and his glorious struggle to the benefit of mankind, his precious contribution to the great cause of communism. This anniversary is an event which must urge all the honest, democrat and progressive people everywhere in the world, to free themselves from that frenzied ill-willing and deceitful propaganda the bourgeoisie and revisionism have launched to darken the brilliant figure of Stalin and to find the correct road which leads to the victory of their ideals. Moreover this marked date should make the Soviet workers, kolkozians, intellectuals, all the labouring people think on that great crime committed by Khrushchev, Brezhnev and company, who by negating Stalin, trampled underfoot the work of the Great October, the blood and sacrifices of the Soviet peoples, turned the homeland of Lenin into a chauvinist imperialist power, which threatens the world. In his book "With Stalin," Comrade Enver Hoxha, commemorating the centenary of the birth of Stalin addresses himself with the following words to the Soviet peoples: "You should not delay to deeply reflect on your future and that of mankind. It is high time to become as you were when Lenin and Stalin were alive--glorious participants of the proletarian revolution, therefore you should not stay under the bondage of the enemies of the revolution and peoples, of the enemies of freedom and independence of the states. You should never become tools of an imperialism who seeks to enslave the peoples using Leninism as a mask".

The 100th anniversary of Stalin is not only a commemorative date of a great thinker, of an exemplary revolutionary and of an outstanding statesman, but it is a date which calls on all the genuine revolutionaries to stand loyal through to the end to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, as Stalin remained, to be stern and irreconciliable towards the class enemies, revisionists and traitors to the interests of the people and communism, as Stalin was, to fight self-deniably for the cause of the revolution and socialism, as Stalin worked and fought.

SHEHU DELIVERS SPEECH ON 35TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

For the text of the speech by Premier Mehmet Shehu on the occasion of the 35th liberation anniversary, as published in ZERI I POPULLIT on 29 November, see the JPRS East Europe Report/Political, Sociological, Military, No 74781 of 18 December.

BRIEFS

HOXHA BOOK IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES--Following the publication of Comrade Enver Hoxha's book "With Stalin"--memoirs--in Albanian, the book has now been published in English, French and Russian. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Dec 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SOVIET LEADER KIRILLIN

Cordial Talks With Zhivkov

AU292046 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. They were pleased to note the achievements of the Bulgarian and the Soviet peoples in building socialist and communist societies and in successfully fulfilling the BCP's and the CPSU's consistent course toward constant cooperation and the drawing closer together of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. The great significance of the personal summit talks and meetings between the leaders of the BCP and the CPSU and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR are connected with the further development and deepening of the relations between the two countries, with the interest of the two fraternal peoples and also with the unity and might of the socialist community, it was also emphasized.

Special attention was devoted to the possibilities for perfecting the scientific-technical ties between Bulgaria and the USSR, the contacts between scientific institutes, scientists and specialists of the two countries.

The talks were held in a particularly cordial and friendly atmosphere. Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, and Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

High Honor Bestowed

AU292047 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 29 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today presented the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. He was awarded the highest order of socialist Bulgaria because of his contributions to expanding the scientific-technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, developing Bulgarian science and to strengthening Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially congratulated Academician Vladimir Kirillin as an eminent party and state figure, as a great scientist, communist and pedagog who had made great efforts to bring closer together Bulgarian and Soviet science and also Bulgarian and Soviet institutes. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed wishes to Vladimir Kirillin for further successes in his work for developing Soviet sciences, from which Bulgaria is drawing a rich experience.

From the bottom of his heart Vladimir Kirillin expressed gratitude for the great honor--to be a bearer of the Georgi Dimitrov Order. He emphasized that cooperation between the two countries is successfully developing and that ever greater prospects are opening for Bulgarian-Soviet technical cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner for Soviet Academician Vladimir Kirillin, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## Briefing With Papazov

AU021933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee on Science and Technical Progress, met Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The leaders of the two departments briefed each other on basic trends in the development of scientific-technical progress in their respective countries.

Questions pertaining to the further expansion and intensification of cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the sector of science and technology during the forthcoming 5-year plan period and up to 1990 were discussed during the meeting.

## ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC CORPS, GREETS NEW YEAR

AU021206 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Text] On 2 January at the Boyana residence on the occasion of the new year Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received the leaders of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and Nikola Manolov, State Council secretary, attended.

The diplomats greeted Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the new year on behalf of their peoples. Franz Cancellario d'Alena, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of Italy to Bulgaria, expressed cordial wishes for health, happiness and successes in the country's development.

On behalf of the State Council, the government and on his personal behalf, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude for the friendly wishes to the Bulgarian people, and personally to him, and extended wishes for a peaceful and happy 1980.

Afterwards, Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a friendly talk with the diplomats.

## BCP DAILY SCORES CHINA'S POLICY, SOCIALIST THEORY

AU261404 Sofia BTA in English 0816 GMT 26 Dec 79 AU

["Greater State Objectives--Antipopular Policy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 26 (BTA)--Thirty years ago the Chinese people made their historic choice in favor of socialism. Maoism has been what in the course of decades has in point of fact been diverting the development of the country from this road. It was through its fault that China not only failed to find an alternative for overcoming economic, cultural and technological backwardness but also that a real danger exists of the further degeneration of the social system, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes today under this headline.

Illustrating by numerous facts the deepening of the socio-political crisis in the Chinese People's Republic, the paper points out that the analysis of the internal political processes in that country reveals the degradation of the Maoist regime, its retreat from the general law-governed regularities of the socialist revolution and socialist building.

The Maoists have arrived at a complete rupture with scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism, the article reads. They have done away with the Chinese Communist Party as a political vanguard of the Chinese working class, have actually carried out a reactionary coup in the country and established a military-bureaucratic dictatorship.

The people's democratic system in the Chinese People's Republic, fulfilling the functions of proletarian dictatorship, has in fact been destroyed by the Maoists, the paper goes on. The union between the working class and the peasants has been undermined. The existing state and cooperative ownership of the means of production has objectively been put in the service of the anti-popular nationalistic and greater-state objectives. The development of the production forces has been subjected to the incredible strengthening of the military-industrial potential and not to the establishment of the material and technical base of socialism and the raising of the living standard of the people. The present Maoist ruling clique strengthens the positions and influence of the bourgeoisie in the Chinese People's Republic and creates favourable conditions for the penetration of international capital in the country.

The solving of the existing problems in favour of the Chinese working people and the realization of the ideals of the Chinese revolution can be achieved only by the decisive rejection of the ideology and policy of Maoism and a return to Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the RABOTNICHESKO DELO morninger concludes. All friends of the Chinese people believe in this prospect because it is the only one that corresponds to their vital interests and creates prerequisites for a true national revival and socialist development of China.

ANNIVERSARY OF MEDICAL INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGNERS MARKED

AU311356 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] One year has elapsed since the Institute for Medical Aid to Foreign Citizens was established. Under the leadership of our most noted specialists in the area of medicine and with the assistance of the most modern research methods, more than 15,700 citizens from Greece, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and other countries have been treated at the institute; more than 1,300 patients have been treated for extended periods; 661 operations have been performed without complications or casualties.

The sums received from the institute's activity are mainly being utilized for equipping it with even more modern equipment. The service is on the level of the world's most developed countries.

Prof Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health and chairman of the medical academy, awarded the institute's outstanding medical workers with the insignia "100 Years of Bulgarian Health Preservation" at a public meeting attended by Bulgarian and foreign journalists.

Nikolay Dyulgerov, BCP Sofia Okrug Committee first secretary, and deputy ministers of public health, as well as chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia attended the meeting.

STATE COUNCIL ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT POST CHANGES

AU282057 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 28 (BTA)--The State Council has issued a decree relieving Mrs Drazha Vulcheva of her duties as minister of public education and appointing her deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr Aleksandur Fol has been relieved of his duties as first deputy-chairman of the Committee for Culture and has been appointed Minister of Public Education. Mrs Panka Babukova has been appointed first deputy minister of public education, with the rank of minister.

LILOV SETS GOALS AT KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

AU291540 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 26 December carries on pages 1 and 3 the 6,000-word text of a speech by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered to the 25 December session of the National Komsomol Conference in Sofia. Lilov begins his speech by saying that the results of the conference evoke satisfaction and praise--a satisfaction because of the conference's spirit which discussed in detail the tasks stemming from Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Kosomol Central Committee and also praise because of the conference's determination to carry out the necessary reforms in the Komsomol's activity.

Lilov further sums up the conclusions of the discussions held at the conference and emphasizes that the problems set in Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee were well understood by the Komsomols and that the main thing in their future work should be to achieve the tasks set by this letter. In this connection he adds: "Time has come when concrete measures, concrete deeds and concrete results are needed." He also says, however, that no organization has been established so far that can comprehensively guarantee the achievement of these tasks. Lilov stresses the most urgent tasks facing the Komsomol in the near future as follows:

--To rapidly and efficiently master the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution in the scientific-technical progress;

--To set up a contemporary socialist organization of labor;

--To decisively improve socialist discipline in all of its spheres--labor, technological production, planning, contractual and financial;

--To insure conditions for much higher and flexible qualification of the leading and executive cadres and;

--Create wide possibilities for the establishment of Marxist-Leninist laws governing the socialist economy and on the Marxist-Leninist principles of justice.

In other words, he says, we must apply the best achievements in the USSR and in the other more advanced countries so that Socialist Bulgaria can become one of the most developed countries in the world by the year 2000. Lilov says that youths must learn to think and work in a modern way. Youths should also live in a new manner, according to the social, labor, moral and aesthetic laws of the socialist system. Compared with the past generations, youths should make very rapid progress in this respect. "The young generations must continue to keep as a priceless historic achievement the strengthening and development of our pure and sacred friendship with the Soviet Union and continue the course of comprehensively linking Bulgaria with the USSR and with friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. They must also expand their participation in the struggle for peace and detente, their unity and solidarity with the Leninist Komsomsol, and their unity with the fraternal youth unions and with the progressive youths in the world," he said.

PRESS, GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SOVIETS ON AFGHANISTAN

Intervention Against Counterrevolutionaries

AU021308 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr article: "The Afghan Revolution: Its Successes and Its Enemies; History Marches Forward"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is going through difficult moments of its development. The convergence of various influences and events had exposed to grave danger the unquestionable achievements of the revolution which last April opened up new and hopeful prospects for this country of 18 million in the heart of Asia.

The new government with Babrak Karmal at the head turned, as is known, to the USSR with an urgent request for immediate political, moral and economic assistance, including military assistance. In the spirit of the international traditions of its foreign policy in general, and of the deep relations with Afghanistan as its direct neighbor in particular, the Soviet Union acceded to this request.

In assessing Afghan developments during the 12 months since the outbreak of the April revolution one must realize how very difficult the starting points of the new historic epoch were and, naturally, still are.

Despite its brief existence the Afghan revolution has achieved many positive things. It has brought to this country, petrified in obsoleteness, the message of new life; and, despite the enormous obstacles, it has begun to carry out the necessary and meritorious changes.

From the very first day of its existence the Afghan revolution became the target of the domestic and external enemies' anger. It developed in spite of the strengthening trend of counterrevolutionary activities, manifested especially in the rural areas and in undoubted connection with the carrying out of the land reform. The deep socio-economic changes went against the grain of the classes whose 100-year-old privileges were threatened or liquidated. This applies to the nobility, to the usurers, rich merchants, a part of army officers devoted to the king and the reactionary part of the Islamic clergy.

The deeply religious sentiments of the population, which was ideologically manipulated by slogans about the new atheist regime ruling the country, were marshalled like heavy artillery against the revolutionary changes. After the experience with the emanicipation of women in many countries and societies one can easily imagine how even such a change, so absolutely necessary for social progress and development, can acquire a sharp, hostile edge against a new order.

And things were no different in Afghanistan, either. The former exploiters' malicious cunning goes so far as to intimidate the farmers not only by terror, but also by pointing out that it is contrary to Islam for them to appropriate the land of others, just in order to frustrate the land reform. THE WILL OF TRIBAL LEADERS, who enjoy the traditional loyalty of tribe members, is being strongly but, deplorably, negatively IMPLEMENTED in this direction. Actually, the various Afghan nationalities uphold to this very day a lively feeling of belonging to clans, tribes and tribal unions. Quite a few tribal heads saw in the revolution, its slogans of equality, as well as in the materialization of the land reform a threat to their own positions.

This fact harbors a substantial measure of truth about the refugees from Afghanistan, several hundred thousands of whom had crossed over to Pakistan. The news programs of Western televisions show shots of the none-too-easy life of these refugees. But it is outright shamelessness and a blatant distortion of truth to attribute the blame for their fate to the revolution. Many of them had to leave just because the head of their tribe had decided on this, and they cannot imagine life outside the tribe. The tragedy of their lives--surely only a temporary one--lies in the fact that they are turning their backs on the revolution, which is today the only hope for a better life for them and their children, and only because of other people's will and decision.

The enemies of progress in Afghanistan constantly have escalated their activities. The counterrevolutionary gangs are spreading fear and death, particularly in rural areas. THEY ARE ASSASSINATING WHOLE FAMILIES OF PARTY MEMBERS, YOUTH UNION AKTIVISTS and so forth. In the religiously explosive atmosphere a fanatical hatred is being fanned, and hostile propaganda is sowing discord among the numerous nationalities.

It would be an error to imagine that this counterrevolutionary activity is nourished by domestic sources. The foreign reactionary and imperialist circles are devoting systematic attention to it, particularly granting it assistance. For instance, the COUNTERSPY periodical published in Washington recently wrote about this subversive activity:

"IT WOULD BE AN ILLUSION TO IMAGINE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ADHERING TO THE PRINCIPLE 'HANDS OFF AFGHANISTAN.' THE CIA IS DIRECTLY PARTICIPATING IN THE TRAINING OF AFGHAN REBELS IN THEIR CAMPS IN PAKISTAN AND MAINTAINING CONTACTS WITH THEM IN AFGHANISTAN-PAKISTAN BORDERS, PARTICULARLY UNDER THE GUISE OF THE OFFICE FOR FIGHTING THE PROLIFERATION OF DRUGS AND OF THE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION 'THE ASIAN FUND.'"

The Beijing agents, too, are actively operating in the strongpoints of Afghan insurgents on Pakistan territory, this American periodical continues. Referring to the Japanese press, it mentions that camps for training counterrevolutionary Afghan elements exist in China itself.

The anti-Afghan activities of American and other espionage and subversionist organizations represent a blatant meddling in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They are causing grave damage to its development and are harming its people. If the Soviet Union is granting assistance to this country at the request of the Afghan Government, this is--apart from everything else--also in full harmony with the traditions of relations between these two neighboring countries. The October Revolution was most beneficially reflected in Afghan history. THE SOVIET STATE, AND V. I. LENIN PERSONALLY, HAD A STRONG INFLUENCE ON THE BIRTH OF THE AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE, PROCLAIMED IN 1919 SHORTLY AFTER THE BRITISH COLONIAL UNITS HAD TRIED, FOR THE THIRD TIME IN AN HISTORICALLY BRIEF PERIOD, TO OCCUPY AND GAIN DOMINANCE OVER AFGHANISTAN. SOVIET RUSSIA WAS THE FIRST COUNTRY TO RECOGNIZE INDEPENDENT AFGHANISTAN AND TO GRANT IT CONSIDERABLE MORAL AND MATERIAL ASSISTANCE. As far back as 1921 the first Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship was signed; last December the second treaty was signed.

The Afghan people and their revolution thus have a reliable ally at their side also in the present complicated situation.

## Solidarity With Afghan People

LD290944 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 29 Dec 79 LD

[From the press review on Afghanistan]

[Text] Prague--"The Afghan people are not alone in their revolutionary struggle. They can rely on the solidarity of all progressive and peace-loving people who are aware that the struggle for progress and peace on the global scale is indivisible," RUDE PRAVO today said.

The request of the new government of the Afghan Democratic Republic for Soviet political, moral and economic aid, including military help, has created an entirely new situation in Afghanistan, to the benefit of the Afghan revolution and to the disadvantage of imperialist and domestic counterrevolutionary forces. No wonder that in the circles of imperialist reaction, this new situation has given rise to a new wave of hysteria.

What has now happened in Afghanistan erected a barrier against attempts to reverse the progressive development in this country. The situation which had developed in Afghanistan by the domestic and external enemies had the character of a civil war in certain periods. This suited the imperialists, because it was exactly in line with their dangerous plans to provoke conflicts in various parts of the world, and has become one piece in a mosaic of designs aimed at undermining the process of international detente not only in Asia but on the global scale, RUDE PRAVO said. That is why the Soviet Union, true to its obligations, decided to render the Afghan People's Republic all the aid it requested, and has done so in the spirit of the best traditions of internationalist solidarity on revolutionary, anti-imperialist forces. These hours have shown who is the true friend of the Afghan people, RUDE PRAVO said.

It pointed out that the latest events in Afghanistan are entirely justifiable. At a difficult, critical moment when the revolution faced mortal danger, a new government resolved to energetically deal with the situation has entered the scene of Afghan developments.

## Husak Message to Karmal

AU021208 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--date not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and all Czechoslovak people as well as in my own name, I send you comradely congratulations on your election to the office of general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and to the top state posts of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The Czechoslovak people welcomed the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan and follow with great sympathy the struggle to implement its objectives. I trust that the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, will successfully defend the revolutionary gains and the sovereignty and independence of their homeland.

I am convinced that the traditional ties of friendship and international cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to expand and deepen to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and of progress, socialism and peace in the world.

IRAN BANS UNAUTHORIZED PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS

LD021216 Prague CTK in English 1136 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran (CETEKA correspondent)--The Iranian Ministry of the Interior decided yesterday that no public demonstrations may be held in the country without permission. Any party or organization which intends to stage demonstrations must ask the ministry for permission 48 hours before the beginning.

The decision is apparently a response to yesterday's provocative assembly near the Soviet embassy here, which culminated by the violation of the embassy's exterritoriality and was dispersed only by quickly summoned reinforcement of the Revolutionary Guards.

STROUGAL, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD022222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a comradely conversation, they discussed the further deepening and development of the all-round cooperation and relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in the forthcoming period, above all in the sphere of economy.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET CASTRO ON STATE HOLIDAY

AU021215 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of Cuba's national holiday--date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Castro: On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and all the Czechoslovak people as well as in our own names, we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and all the Cuban people warm comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the state holiday--the 21st anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The heroic revolutionary struggle of Cuban patriots against the Batista dictatorship and imperialism, begun with the historic assault on the Moncada Barracks, continues in the conditions of the national independence with the successful building of a new, socially just, socialist social order. The victory of the Cuban Revolution laid the foundations for the first socialist state on the American Continent and significantly reinforced the anti-imperialist struggle of enslaved nations for freedom and social justice.

The Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba, in firm friendship and all-round fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, have achieved significant successes in building a socialist society. The principled foreign policy of the Republic of Cuba, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and international solidarity, signficantly contributes to the struggle against imperialism, for peace and progress in the world. Cuba has won high international recognition as an important factor in the nonalined movement and as the organizer of the sixth conference of those countries in Havana.

All Czechoslovak people highly appreciate the great creative endeavor of the Cuban working people in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life and sincerely rejoice at the successes attained by your country, with which we are linked by firm ties of friendship and fraternal cooperation. In keeping with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress, communists and all our people will continue to develop and deepen friendship and all-round cooperation between both our fraternal parties and countries for the well-being of the nations of the CSSR and Cuba.

We wish you, dear Comrade Castro, the Cuban communists and all Cuban people further successes in implementing the conclusions of the First Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, in building socialism in your homeland and in the joint struggle for peace, socialism and progress in the world.

CPCZ SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY

AU021335 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Dec 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party on the 10th anniversary of its foundation. In the 10 years of assiduous and purposeful work--the message notes--the Congolese Labor Party has strengthened its position as the vanguard of the working people, carried out revolutionary transformations of the society and won the respect and confidence of the Congolese people. Owing to its work to the benefit of the country and the people and to its consistent internationalist policy of solidarity with the struggle of nations against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for peace and security in the world the Congolese Labor Party--founded by the outstanding revolutionary Marien Ngouabi--has won the respect and esteem of all progressive forces of the world. The CPCZ and the Congolese Labor Party are linked by sincere ties of friendship and comradely cooperation, based on the principles of proletarian internationalism. The CPCZ Central Committee wishes the Congolese communists and all Congolese people a lot of strength and many successes in implementing the resolutions of the third extraordinary congress of the party, in building economic independence and in consolidating the people's power.

HUSAK REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, 1980 TASKS

LD280320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the republic, today at Prague Castle received a delegation from the working people of the capital city of Czechoslovakia, headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

Comrade Gustav Husak also met a delegation of working people from the Central Bohemian region, headed by Vaclav Hajek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the regional party committee.

The delegations consisted of representatives of party organs, national committees, the revolutionary trade union movement, the Socialist Union of Youth and other organizations in the National Front; front-ranking workers and technicians from industry, construction, agriculture, transport and other sectors; and workers in trade, health care, education, culture and art. They acquainted Comrade Husak with the results of this year's fulfillment of the development plans for Prague and the Central Bohemian region. They singled out the part played by workers' initiative which had decisively contributed to eliminating the production shortfalls dating to the beginning of the year and to achieving planned targets for industrial production.

The delegations assured Comrade Gustav Husak that the Prague and Central Bohemian working people fully support the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and are determined to do everything to see it consistently implemented.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed appreciation of the positive results which had been achieved this year in implementing party policy. He stated that considerable work had been done for the development of our economy and for the satisfaction of people's requirements, even though many objective difficulties and subjective failings had to be overcome, and though in certain sectors it had not proved possible to fully complete all the targets set.

Comrade Husak expressed gratitude to the working people of Prague, the Central Bohemian region and all the other regions in the republic, for having contributed with their honest labor to everything good we have accomplished this year. He recalled that next year we are faced with exacting and complex tasks. We have, however, the necessary prerequisites to fulfill, given good and economic use of our reserves and capabilities, the plan targets for the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. As he stated, it is necessary to this end to perfect, in the spirit of the 14th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee, the organization and management of our economy, and to more consistently apply in practice the demands of better efficiency and the quality of all work.

Comrade Husak voiced the conviction that next year, when we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army, the working people will unfurl a broad-ranging initiative in honor of these significant events. He pointed out that it is in the vital interest of our people to further step up our support for the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and our share in the struggle against the aggressive designs of imperialism and in the implementation of a policy aimed at the relaxation of international tension and disarmament.

Comrade Gustav Husak wished the participants in the meeting much success, good health, happiness and personal contentment in the year to come.

Briefing on Prague Progress

LD280330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At the reception in Prague Castle today of the delegation of the capital city of Czechoslovakia Comrade Antonin Kapek spoke about the construction work in Prague, the successful progress in building further sections of the Metro and other significant projects, and also about the problems in housing and other spheres of the capital city's life, and on ways and means of overcoming shortcomings.

Comrade Kapek also referred to the public and cultural life of Prague, singling out in particular the success of the recent "Moscow Days" in Prague, which demonstrated once again the deep international feelings of the people of Prague and their ardent relationship with the Soviet Union. He stressed that the 14th meeting of the party's Central Committee is yielding significant stimuli for developing labor initiative and for a broad upsurge of mass political work in explaining the policy of the CPCZ and in implementing this policy in practice. He also expressed thanks for the concern paid by the top party and state organs, and Comrade Gustav Husak personally, to the capital city of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak at the meeting expressed his appreciation for the results achieved in the construction of Prague, in the economy, culture, education and other spheres of the development of the city. He recalled that the great work which we are doing in Prague in the interests of its further flourishing is also inevitably giving rise to certain temporary problems and difficulties, to which, however, it is essential to react more flexibly and to overcome more efficiently in the course of everyday work in the appropriate organs. Comrade Gustav Husak declared that the central party and state organs will in the period to come pay, just as in years past, systematic attention to the development of the capital city of Czechoslovakia.

Those taking part in the meeting then spoke in the course of a comradely interchange about their work and about the successes and problems in the life of Prague.

Bohemia Economic Performance Briefing

LD280332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At the introduction to the interview with the delegation of working people from the Central Bohemian region its leader, Comrade Vaclav Hajek, briefed Comrade Gustav Husak on the results achieved by the region this year in fulfilling the tasks in individual sectors of the national economy. He referred to the development of workers initiative, the fulfillment of the election programs of the National Front and to the improvement of people's living conditions. He also touched on the progress of exchanging party cards and of improving the efficiency of the regional party organization. Comrade Hajek thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government and Comrade Husak personally for the attention paid by them to the development of the Central Bohemian region.

Comrade Gustav Husak singled out the wide-ranging political organizational work of the party, trade union, youth and other public organizations, and the national committees and economic organs. He stated that in the Central Bohemian region, just as in the republic's other regions, great work has been accomplished on the whole so that in the complicated conditions of this year the targets of the state plan should be completed to the optimum. Comrade Husak recalled that the decisive task now is to be more energetic in all sectors in eliminating shortcomings, in improving work and perfecting management in such a way as to enable us next year to prevail in the even more demanding conditions which affect the development of our national economy under the influence of the recession in the world economy. He stressed that this is an essential prerequisite if we are to insure the necessary conditions for satisfying the growing material and cultural requirements of the working people and for a peaceful and untroubled life for our people.

The members of the delegation then acquainted Comrade Husak in the course of a cordial interchange with their knowledge and experience acquired in preparation for this winter, in assuring crop and livestock production, in transport, trade, education and other sectors.

They emphasized the determination of the working people of Prague and the Central Bohemian region to contribute in the spirit of the conclusions of the 14th meeting of the CPCZ Central Committee to meeting the exacting tasks of next year and to the further successful flourishing of our socialist society.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SPEAK TO REGIONAL COMMITTEES

LD210036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, spoke at a plenary session of the CPCZ Central Bohemian Regional Committee in Prague. He paid tribute to the concrete approach of the Central Bohemian communists on the matters being discussed. He stressed that in the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan our society has to utilize all its reserves for the fulfillment of the plans even better and to speed up the elimination of shortcomings. In order to achieve this, it is necessary at all levels to improve the managing and organizational work and better utilize the creative abilities of the workers and farmers. Comrade Hoffmann stressed in conclusion that the decisive role in this direction has to be played by the communists.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in a discussion at a plenary session of the East Bohemian Regional Party Committee in Hradec Kralove, singled out the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee. He said that although external economic influences create more difficult conditions, they are not the decisive cause of the low standard of some products and their poor quality. Comrade Havlin stressed that next year it will be necessary to fulfill our tasks while further reducing the consumption of energy and fuels and utilizing basic raw materials more efficiently.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke at a plenary session of the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the party in Usti-Nad-Labem. He thanked North Bohemian communists and other working people of the region for their devoted work toward the development of the national economy. He appreciated the demanding approach of the regional committee of the party for safeguarding the plan during the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the same time he stressed that the fulfillment of these tasks will require a well-thought out, consistent and united approach among all communists. It will be necessary to develop a broad mass-political campaign among the working people and to utilize the initiative of people.

The share of the West Slovak region in the developing of our fuel and energy base was stressed at a plenary session of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the CPSL in Bratislava by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier. He also paid tribute to the work of builders and the producers of power equipment and singled out the demanding character of the further plans for the development of investments in the region. Comrade Colotka stressed that some important West Slovak enterprises will have to increase the volume of production in the next period and use technological progress to improve our products ability to compete.

The session of the West Bohemian communists in Plzen was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He stressed that the cricial and concrete approach, together with the conclusions of the 14th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, has to be brought into each individual primary organization. Comrade Jakes stated that criticism, together with party control, is one of the most important instruments for the education of people and that next to the correct cadre policy it is the key to the fulfillment of challenging tasks and overcoming shortcomings.

HUSAK PROCLAIMS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY FALL SESSION CONCLUDED

LD021848 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has, according to Article 61 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, proclaimed the autumn session of the Federal Assembly as being concluded on 31 December 1979. He announced this in a letter to the Federal Assembly Presidium.

STATE BANK ACCEPTS APPLICATIONS FOR FOREIGN CURRENCY

AU021043 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 30 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Summary] The Czechoslovak State Bank [CSB] is accepting applications for foreign currency allocation for private trips to the nonsocialist countries and Yugoslavia until 31 January 1980.

Applicants have to fill out special forms which are on sale at all CSB branches. There are two different forms: For the nonsocialist countries and for Yugoslavia. On the back of the application form for trips to the nonsocialist countries, the employer, school, social organization, appropriate national committee or similar organization must confirm that it has no objection to such a trip and recommend it for favorable treatment; applications for trips to Yugoslavia do not need such a confirmation.

When processing the applications, the CSB branches will take into consideration the so-called time factor, that is, they will want to know in what year the applicant undertook his last private trip to the nonsocialist countries, the number of days he spent there and the reason for the trip--for example tourism, an invitation, medical treatment, congress, funeral and so forth. Applicants who have not been to a nonsocialist country, will write "have not been to a nonsocialist country yet" on the form.

The bank will not accept collective applications for foreign currency allocation for sport trips, expeditions and other journeys, or collective applications from enterprises or organizations, such as, for example, the trade union plant committees.

GOALS OF JANUARY, FEBRUARY PARTY MEETINGS OUTLINED

AU311208 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Dec 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Unite Forces and Abilities"]

[Excerpts] At the membership meetings of basic party organizations in January and February communists will again deal with questions concerning the quality and effectiveness of work. The objective of the deliberations will be to enable the party as a whole, each basic CPCZ organization and every communist--along with all other working people--to tap all available reserves, in order to contribute to the practical implementation of party policy in the final year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The political-organizing work of the party organization does not end with the discussions at the membership meeting, with the adoption of a resolution and a concrete task or with entrusting someone with the execution of a certain function. That is only the beginning. Only the implementation process, which is often very complex and difficult, will show whether the adopted procedure and the chosen methods and style of work with people were correct.

The experiences acquired in the course of the interviews that preceded the exchange of party membership cards have shown, for instance--apart from numerous examples of activity and commitment--various forms of passivity and its manifestations. That applies not only to the nonattendance of meetings, to the unwillingness of individuals to work in various functions and to the indifference toward damages inflicted upon common property, but also toward violations of working and technological discipline. Even in some plants in which communists hold the top posts and where the party organization works actively there occurs the tendency to demand more from the society than to return to it by way of good-quality products. At some places the practice of some leading economic workers still prevails of seeking excuses for one's own complacency and lack of activity as well as the attempt to introduce rather low tasks so as to be able to fulfill them easily and without difficulties. Then they claim the credit for the contingent overfulfillment of the plan and attribute it to their own "foresight." There still exist enterprises that focus on the growth of material production without devoting sufficient attention to the reduction of costs, to the technological standard of production, to raising the quality and the like.

It is imperative that the membership meetings of basic party organizations in January and February assume energetic stances on all problems and shortcomings that are still in the way of achieving the best possible results and that they determine specific rectification measures.

The measures will be oriented primarily to the consistent fulfillment of tasks concerning the economic plan, to raising the effectiveness of industrial and agricultural production, to the quality of all work and to achieving high technological standard and quality of production in keeping with the needs of the domestic and foreign market. They will not ignore the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of the latest findings into the practice. They will accord prominent place to the tasks concerning the fuel-power development; to capital investment construction; to insuring economizing in all spheres; to the reduction of production's demands on materials and energy; to making the utmost use of raw materials, energy of all types and of manpower and to uncovering and tapping further possibilities and reserves in order to achieve the greatest possible savings.

They will also adopt measures that are necessary to solve problems in supplier-consignee relations, to fulfill the export tasks and deliveries for the domestic market and to achieve the correct ratio between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of wages.

They will insure a further reinforcement of party influence on the development of activity of communists in state, economic and social organs and organizations in implementing the tasks of economic and cultural construction, an improvement of the standard of management at individual workplaces in the production and nonproduction spheres and an augmentation of exactingness and of accountability for the fulfillment of tasks. In harmony with the main targets, they will adopt measures aimed at further developing and enhancing the matter-of-factness and persuasiveness of mass political work by the basic organizations and of the educational and organizing activity by the leading workers.

In following up the deliberations of January membership meetings, the membership meetings of the CPCZ basic organizations in February will approve their conclusions aimed at insuring the tasks of the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session, at enhancing the action ability of the basic party organizations and at intensifying the political-organizing and educational work in implementing tasks in the year 1980.

On accepting the red party membership card we will recall the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin who demanded already at the turn of this century during the struggle against liquidators, Mensheviks, opportunists and revisionists of all shades that only he be considered a member of the vanguard human society "...who agrees with its program and who supports the party both with material means and by personally participating in the working of one of the party organizations."

Lenin's notion of active membership is topical even today. It commits every member and candidate member of the party not only to defend the party policy but, above all, to its everyday active implementation and assertion.

ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION OF NEW MEASURES IN AGRICULTURE

LD281454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 27 Dec 79 LD

["Radio News Roundtable" program conducted by Prague Radio interviewer Hana Krystofova, with Zdenek Hofman, deputy head of the Department of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Forestry and Water Conservancy of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaroslav Koci, deputy minister of agriculture and food of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; and Karel Tomka, director of the regional agricultural directorate in Ceske Budejovice--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Krystofova] As of 1 January 1980, new economic measures in agriculture will come into force. Comrade Deputy Minister, you have been involved in their preparation. What is their substance? What are they about?

[Koci] The purpose of the amended system of the economic means in agriculture is to implement changes in all the principal spheres of this system. The wholesale prices of certain means of production purchased by agriculture are being adjusted, the procurement prices of some agricultural products are also being adjusted, the agricultural tax is being changed, and there are also changes in some other economic conditions in the management of the united agricultural cooperatives and state farms.

[Krystofova] It can therefore be said that the impact of the new measures is really broad. But do they affect the existing principles of management?

[Koci] No. Although it is the most substantial change as regards its scope since 1967, the principles of the existing system are preserved and the relationship between agriculture and the national income is also unchanged.

[Krystofova] Why are these changes necessary? Could Comrade Hofman explain this?

[Hofman] The purpose of the changes is not to solve the economic situation in agriculture as a whole; it is, only to a certain extent, the solving of the economic situation in the agricultural enterprises in the individual production spheres.

The main purpose is activization, that is the measures should stimulate the directions of the development of the agricultural production in keeping with the conclusions of the 13th session of the party Central Committee. These measures are also designed to increase our self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs. This means that the measures are to contribute to positive changes in the structure of agricultural production, above all through providing advantages for the key branches which are of particular importance for us, such as the breeding of cattle.

At the same time the measures should also create a pressure leading to a higher effectiveness and better utilization of the means available in agriculture.

To sum up: We can say that the changes will contribute to the mobilization of potential and thus to an increased self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

[Krystofova] The new economic measures create prerequisites for an improved management of agricultural enterprises. On the other hand, however, we also know that the prices of some items are being increased. This, too, will affect the economy of agricultural enterprises. What will the situation be, Comrade Deputy Minister?

[Hoci] As I have already said, the wholesale prices of some means of production purchased by agriculture are also being increased. This concerns above all the wholesale prices of industrial fodder which go up on the average by 13 percent, and the wholesale prices of industrial fertilizers, which are increased on the average by 16 percent.

[Hofman] I would like to add the following: These measures should not be understood as a means of channeling in this way funds from agriculture, or increasing agricultural costs. The main point is that in this way and through this pressure agricultural enterprises are to be literally forced to more effectively utilize than hitherto industrially produced fodder and industrial fertilizers for the production of which a considerable proportion of raw materials must be imported.

The prerequisites for such savings do exist: As regards fertilizers, animal fertilizers can be produced in greater volumes and be better utilized, and as regards fodder, a greater proportion of hard fodder can be substituted by bulk fodder--above all for cattle breeding.

[Krystofova] A part of the new economic measures are also land taxes.

[Unidentified speaker] If course. Also changed is the law on the agricultural tax and naturally this results in changes in both sections of the agricultural tax--the land tax and the profit tax. A broader circle of our listeners will no doubt be interested above all in the land tax since it affects also quite a few of us who have a larger garden or allotment. On this I wish to say that there have already been enough rumors about this subject among the people, and they have been incorrect rumors. What in fact happens is that there is only an alteration of the scale of the land tax--there will be no fundamental reassessment of the entire tax system in this sphere.

Of the utmost interest will be the fact that exempt from the tax will continue to be small holdings, allotments up to eight acres if attached to a family house, and gardens or allotments up to four acres if attached to recreational objects or on their own. Naturally, larger areas will be taxed.

[Krystofova] The new tax is determined by the standards and quality of the land, isn't it?

[Koci] Yes. Even in the case of the private holders some will pay a lower tax and where the land is of a poorer quality the tax will either be lower, or there may even be no tax at all. The same applies to the large-scale enterprises.

The proceeds of the land tax will be used for strengthening the economic situation in those enterprises which operate in less advantageous natural conditions. It has come to our notice that frequently a lack of financial funds makes it impossible to utilize the available land and other means of the cooperatives.

[Krystofova] The profit tax in agricultural enterprises is also increased. What is the situation here?

[Koci] Indeed, there is an increase of the scale of the profit tax. But it must be said that at the same time those enterprises whose rentability is lower than 4 percent are exempted from the tax. This increase of the profit tax is compensated for on the one hand by the abolition of the so-called tax on excess rewards in the cooperative sphere, and on the other hand by the abolition of the existing added tax on ancillary products.

[Krystofova] What has Comrade Hofman to say to this?

[Hofman] Both these measures are (?very) important. As regards the abolition of the tax on excess rewards--this is directly connected with the implementation of the new system of rewards for the cooperatives. As regards the taxation of ancillary products well, we have seen in recent years that this taxation has not acted in the desirable direction and that in fact it was ineffective.

[Hofman] I would like to mention at least the following other measures: As regards the cooperative sphere, it is an adjustment of the contribution for a partial repayment of the funds for the social security of cooperative farmers. The existing contribution paid by the cooperative is being increased on the average by 9 percent and at the same time the method of its calculation is also being altered according to the actual mean rewards received by the cooperative farmers in the entire cooperative enterprise. This will have no immediate impact on the farmers; as regards the actual rewards, the existing principles will continue to operate; it only affects the amount paid by the cooperative. This is of a broader significance. It is not only the fact that the cooperatives will pay more in this way for the labor force, this means the labor force will be more expensive for them, but it is also of importance because in this way, de facto, the last difference currently existing between the social security of the cooperative farmers and the social security of other working people is being removed--or rather the difference between the calculation of the social security.

I would also like to mention certain changes in the economic conditions affecting the management of the state farms. It is generally known that at the moment the majority of the state farms cover their financial needs above all through subsidies received from the state budget. We want to achieve a situation whereby, as in the cooperative sector, the state farms would cover their financial needs above all through their own production. In this way we want to achieve an increase in the interest of these state farms in the growth and a greater affectiveness of production, and at the same time, naturally, also an increased responsibility for this growth.

[Koci] Let me add this: The main point is that the financial autonomy of the state farms is being strengthened. There is to be a more pronounced objectivization regarding the payments to the state farms, and on this basis also a decrease in the dependence of the state farms as regards the financing of the reproductive process and the subjective allocation of the means of the state budget--for example the stabilization funds.

[Krystofova] The result should be a better economy of the state farms, and not only the state farms but all agriculture.

ALL-STATE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE STRESSES EFFICIENCY

AU211034 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Dec 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Excerpts] Prague--Yesterday [17 December] an all-state conference of the directors of regional and district agricultural administrations, directors generals and directors of organizations under direct management was held in Prague. The discussions were aimed at appraising the results achieved this year in the plan fulfillment in agriculture and the food industry and at the preparation of the 1980 plan.

In this extensive statement M. Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, critically appraised the results achieved so far in agriculture and the food industry from the viewpoint of task fulfillment in the present year of the 5-year plan and of the simultaneous solution of key questions, on which the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session had already concentrated its attention and which were again emphatically pointed out by the 14th session. He stated that neither agriculture nor the food industry would succeed this year in fulfilling the tasks planned for 1979. The plan of gross agricultural production will be fulfilled by merely 94 percent, which means a deficit of about Kcs 3.5 billion. The greatest share in the deficit is accounted for by the failure to fulfill the task in plant production, which will be fulfilled by merely 88.3 percent. Due to this lower production, the unified cooperative farms have deprived themselves of Kcs 2.4 billion; the state farms' losses will amount to Kcs 1.1 billion and even more, compared with the plan. Understandably the lower agricultural production also will be reflected in the fulfillment of the food production plan. This involves less than 1 percent, but it means further losses in the amount of Kcs 600 million. Minister M. Petrik reminded that it is impossible to attribute all this only to poorer production conditions due to bad weather. This reason can be valid only to a limited extent, since the major part of the pool plan fulfillment is due to shortcomings in management and work organization and to the frequently insufficient endeavor to achieve a greater effectiveness of production and a better mastering of the given tasks.

Up to 323 agricultural enterprises have joined the Prostejov appeal to produce 5 tons of white sugar per hectare; but only 92 have succeeded in achieving such results, and we could cite similar examples also from other production sectors.

The 1980 plan will be based on completely realistic foundations. It proceeds from this year's poor results. Gross agricultural production in the CSR is to increase 6.9 percent, and plant production 17 percent. The plan for animal production is primarily oriented toward a speedier development of livestock breeding. The economic measures valid as of 1 January 1980 will strikingly strengthen this orientation.

The plan for milk procurement--3.6 billion liters--also seems realistic. This year the CSR will have 150,000 suckling pigs fewer than planned. The conference has not forgotten to recall that, apart from large-scale production, we also should not underrate complementary production--fattening according to contracts-- which should be substantially expanded as compared with this year.

Next year the new forms of work in the food industry will be further expanded; this particularly applies to cooperation and integration with the producers of raw materials.

The speech of M. Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, was in a similar spirit. He stated that food production must not be understood merely as a matter of fulfilling the economic tasks. A large agricultural production, and thus also a large food production, means a stabilized market, and this is a highly political matter.

The main production problems include, above all, the achievement of a greater balance between plant and animal production. He again recalled, as minister M. Petrik did, that today it is imperative to strive for a generally far greater effectiveness of production. Nobody who undertakes the responsibility for plan fulfillment in 1980 can count on getting from state funds what he has not produced at home. Such a policy must be ended; we must primarily look for resources in better managing our economy ourselves.

As regards the plan itself, he stated that any change in the plan is possible only on the condition that the individual branches achieve the planned production. If, for instance, someone asks for a decrease of the sowing acreage of cereals, this is possible only if there exists the guarantee for achieving better yields. The volume of production must not drop but must increase. Comrade M. Jakes concentrated attention on pushing through a generally increased thriftiness in agricultural and food production.

The day's negotiations were concluded by Minister M. Petrik.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO PRC--On 18 December in Beijing Zdenek Trhlik, new CSSR ambassador to the PRC, presented his credentials to Ulanhu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Zhang Haifeng, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was also present. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Dec 79 p 7 AU]

COMMENTARIES SUPPORT SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

Reasons for Intervention

DW021428 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 2 Jan 80 DW

[Eberhard Seybold telephone dispatch]

[Text] Moscow--At the turn of the years the CPSU Central Committee conveyed a greetings message to the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of that party. In addition, Soviet newspapers published reports on the USSR's stance on events in neighboring Afghanistan. Our Moscow correspondent Eberhard Seybold says:

The 15-year existence of the Democratic People's Party coincides with stormy days which the state, located between the Pamirs and Hindu Kush, is witnessing now. Two years after the founding of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the internal and above all the external opponents of the young people's power set out for a general attack in an attempt to destroy everything that had been created by the people's rule. In this situation the CPSU reiterated the principles it is guided by in its relationship with the Afghan People's Party--friendship, solidarity and cooperation.

As is known, these principles, which are stressed in the greetings message marking the Afghan party anniversary, are also stipulated as the guidelines for the relations of the two states in the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 5 December 1978. What seems interesting to me in this connection are the statements made by IZVESTIYA from which the present positions of the Soviet Union on events in its neighboring country to the south emerge. IZVESTIYA recalls that as early as 1978 and 1979 the Afghan Government had repeatedly asked the Soviet Union for military support in the struggle against the counterrevolution. At the time, the Soviet Union, however, showed restraint, hoping that imperialism in the long run would become convinced that historic changes had occured with Afghanistan's April revolution which nobody can undo and that imperialism would not exceed certain limits in its relationship to this revolution.

These limits, however, have been overstepped in the direct and in the figurative sense of the word. As one out of many proofs the same paper singles out the fact that with U.S. support some 5,000 diversionists were trained in 12 camps in countries neighboring Afghanistan with the aim of waging murder and terror in Afghanistan against the people's rule. They were sent across the borders under the most wornout pretexts, even under the cover of stopping international drug trade and of acting on behalf of international organizations.

No matter what overt and covert offensive activities might have been committed by the counterrevolutionaries from abroad, these activities were ended. The Soviet Union complied with the urgent requests for help which came from Kabul late in December, and this was in line with the Soviet-Afghan treaty, Article 4 of which clearly and unmistakably and in conformity with the UN Charter determines that the two sides are to consult each other and act accordingly so as to insure their security, independence and territorial integrity.

Was the Soviet Union supposed to look on while neighboring Afghanistan surrendered unchallenged to imperialism after the situation had dramatically aggravated as a result of interference from abroad by the opponents of the people's rule? Was the Soviet Union supposed to sit idly by and see how at the same time a dangerous anti-Soviet plot is being staged along its long border with Afghanistan? PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA point out that Afghanistan was to become the starting point for preparing imperialist aggression against the Soviet state.

The Soviet Union has let it be known repeatedly that consistent detente policy does not spell its renunciation of standing by the side of the victims of imperialist aggression. Thus in this situation it complied with the urgent request from Kabul and dispatched a numerically limited troop contingent. At the turn of the years the Soviet newspapers once again reiterate the tasks assigned to this contingent: First, to repulse exclusively the armed interference from outside, and second, to withdraw the contingent when the reasons that had made its dispatch indispensable no longer exist. In this connection PRAVDA underlined that in its just struggle the fraternal Afghan people can rely upon the Soviet Union's allround support.

Defense Against Imperialist Agression

LD030012 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Horst Hirt commentary]

[Text] Now for an international topic. The Soviet Union has clearly and frankly explained to the world its political attitude toward the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the current events in that country. In accordance with its obligation under last year's treaty, the USSR is helping with a limited military contingent to avert the external threat to the independence of the people of Afghanistan. Predictably, the Western power centers reacted with a slander campaign, accusing the Soviet Union of intervention and a blatant policy of interference. Horst Hirt analyzes which quarter in fact has been pursuing a dangerous policy of interference:

Let us look back. As long as the vast majority of the 16 million people in the impassable mountain country on the Hindu Kush were living in wretched medieval feudal conditions, the imperialist countries were only marginally interested in the place. In the years of the monarchy up to 1973, when it was overthrown, and in the succeeding 5 years of President Daud's rule, some monopolies and capitalist enterprises had been content to establish branches in Kabul and some other towns with a view to making profits. Western states were not interested in the country's development, not the least because the Kabul governments, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, had since 1921 maintained good-neighbor relations with the Soviet Union, a fact the imperialists always held against them.

The United States, for instance, concentrated its global strategic interest on the neighboring shah's regime in oil-rich Iran. The American attitude and that of other Western states toward Afghanistan changed for two reasons. For one because the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran had shaken the U.S. position and secondly, because the 1978 April revolution in Afghanistan presaged the loss of that country on the Hindu Kush, with its fundamental social changes, as a quiet reserve area of the imperialist system.

Let us bear this in mind: As long as Afghanistan ranked among the world's poorest countries, average life expectancy was 40 years, 95 percent of the people were illiterate, and living in profound ignorance, as long as the landless peasants and peasants with little land were vegetating under the despotic sway of the landlords, the Western mass media did not in the least care about this tormented people's lot.

When 1 and 1/2 years ago the April revolution under the leadership of the Democratic People's Party announced an implacable struggle against all these intolerable conditions unworthy of man and began distributing the landlords' holdings among the abused peasantry, setting up democratic mass organizations such as trade unions, organizing a free public health system and placing democratic school reform on the agenda, the imperialist centers came alive.

The same monopoly media now shedding copious crocodile tears over Soviet intervention exulted that the counter-revolutionaries who had fled abroad were receiving promising support.

In collusion with Chinese instructors, the American CIA organized training camps on foreign soil for counterrevolutionary gangs. These gangs received abundant funds, money and ammunition. If you take the trouble to dig out Western publications from the archives you can clearly demonstrate the view then taken on the prospects for victory by these counterrevolutionary gangs. You can look up how Afghanistan's geography was said to favor this struggle: Mountains, few roads, widely scattered settlements. During 1979 I reported a number of times in the light of press reports on the white terror unleashed by the counterrevolutionary gangs in many provinces. They entered villages and massacred the peasants and their families who had dared to accept from the revolutionaries the documents transferring land to them. Newly established schools were burned down. School children were dismembered with sabres. One cannot bear thinking of the vast bloodshed this externally-controlled counterrevolution would have caused among the peasants and working people if the imperialist plan had succeeded.

In Washington and elsewhere they were rubbing their hands when, as a result of conflicts within the revolutionary forces, Amin seized power as sole ruler in Kabul in September 1979. Within a few months he had weakened the revolution by the mass persecution of honest cadres. He had them killed or jailed by the thousands. In collusion with the intervention of the counterrevolutionary gangs stirred up from outside, this was most dangerous not only for the gains just achieved by the Afghan people but for the peace of the region. The country's sincere revolutionaires mustered the strength to mete out just punishment to Amin and to request from their socialist neighbor help in line with their treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union. The Soviet troops will fulfill their internationalist duty until the danger of blatant imperialist intervention has been exorcised. The Western incitement campaign only goes to show the disappointment of imperialist reactionaries at the failure of their covert intervention, in the last analysis an attempt to shift the balance of forces in the region in their favor.

## NATO Criticism Unjustified

ID022054 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Jan 80 ID

[Wolfgang Dost commentary]

[Text] Under a smokescreen of demagogic propaganda about events in Afghanistan, the governments of the NATO countries are trying to divert the attention of world opinion and their own peoples from their own dangerous, peace-threatening actions. There is virtually no mention of the fact that, with the additional deployment of a new generation of eurostrategic weapons in Western Europe, they are seeking military superiority over socialism; that, in the words of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, they want to be in a position by the mid-eighties to make the Warsaw Pact states amenable to blackmail.

What needs to be said on the subject has been said. There will be no such superiority. Whoever thought that he could negotiate with socialism from a position of strength is mistaken. As the Soviet foreign minister said: Henceforth it will be missile for missile. The responsibility for a new round in the arms race is borne by those who have cast to the winds all Soviet disarmament initiatives even against the resistance of millions in their own countries and, applying pressure and blackmail to their own allies, put through the ominous Brussels decision on missiles.

In other words, whoever rides roughshod over the misgivings and wishes of his own nation in the matter of medium-range missiles will not be inclined to respect international law or bilateral treaties such as the treaty between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan, that treaty of friendship, good-neighborhood and cooperation on the strength of which the new government in Kabul requested from the Soviet Government among other things military assistance against the counterrevolution. What do NATO and its spokesmen care that that treaty is in full conformity with Article 51 of the UN Charter, which enshrines the inalienable right of every state to collective and individual self-defense to ward off aggression and restore peace? To ward off aggression and restore peace, it is worth noting. That was and is the issue: To ward off an aggression launched against the Afghan revolution from outside with weapons made in the United States. At issue is the Afghan people's right to control their own policy and development.

For NATO's secretary general the temporary presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan is an armed aggression. Aggression? What kind of aggression is this which permitted the new government to free as one of its first acts 8,000 political prisoners of the former traitor regime? The champions of the right to self-determination of nations are maddened by the cardinal principles by which the government of Babrak Karmal proposes to govern: Abolition of all antidemocratic laws, respect for religions, freedom of conscience, the protection of lawfully acquired property, restoration of general security and revolutionary order, freedom of the press and assembly, the right to work and education, to name just a few. What do Mr Luns and the opinion makers of NATO dislike about that? The answer is obvious. How could he who intended to turn Afghanistan into a spearhead against the Soviet Union, even at the price of turning it into another Chile, rejoice at seeing his chances recede?

Well, the dogs are barking but the caravan moves on, it is said in such cases. Remember that the very people who are now shedding crocodile tears applauded when the United States made the attempt, as inhuman as it was futile, to bomb Vietnam back into the stone age. But the blunt threats of military force and all conceivable kinds of sanctions against the Soviet Union and socialism in toto show once again what NATO and imperialism are up to. It is a good thing that their greed for power has been firmly circumscribed thanks to the strength of socialism. Afghanistan will proceed on its way, whether some people in the West like it or not.

## West Interferes; Misuses Islam

LD030010 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] International interest continues to center on events in and around Afghanistan. Here is a commentary by Thomas Silberstein on some aspects of recent developments:

The West, led by U.S. imperialism, has suddenly discovered its heart for Afghanistan and not only for Afghanistan but--surprise, surprise--even for Islam. At least that is the impression given when one reads and hears what imperialist politicians and propagandists, from Washington to London to Bonn, are spouting about an alleged Soviet coup against the proud Afghans and a Red campaign against the sacred values of Islam.

Let us first hear a representative of the Afghan people. I wish to cite, not a politician but--as there is much talk of Islam--a clergyman, Abdol 'Aziz Sadeq, the chairman of the Council of Ulema, in our terms a chairman of the bishops' conference. Abdol 'Aziz Sadeq has just told a correspondent in Kabul: The Council of Ulema is receiving many letters and telegrams from various provinces of our country in which ordinary Muslim believers and senior clergy are expressing their support for the new government's policy. They welcome the Soviet assistance rendered to our people in accordance with the Afghan-Soviet treaty and the Afghan Government's repeated requests. Thus the comment of this leading representative of the Afghan Muslim clergy.

But let us get back to the current imperialist propaganda campaign. Where, one is bound to ask, was Washington's, London's or Bonn's sympathy for Afghanistan when its people, beginning with the April revolution in 1978, started to take control of its destiny, taking its first steps along the road from medieval backwardness to society free from exploitation? To be quite clear: As the process of social transformation was deepening in the mountain country between the Pamirs and Hindu Kush and the social and anti-imperialist content of its revolution became more clearly marked--for instance in the anti-feudal land reform--the imperialist powers, led by the United States, began a covert armed aggression through their secret services. They equipped counterrevolutionary gangs on the territory of some neighboring states. By political, economic, military and propagandist means they started the process known in Western intelligence jargon since the days of the disastrous CIA coup against the Chile of the Unidad Popular as destabilization.

The determined measure of the Afghan revolutionaires and the Soviet aid operation have put an end to these activities. The Western campaign of calumny against this internationalist operation, now in full swing, only expresses their uncontrolled rage at their inability, in spite of every imperialist effort, to put back the clock in the heart of Asia.

Now for Islam, which in Afghanistan is said to have entered a life-and-death struggle with the Reds. What has to be said on this subject, the chairman of the Council of Ulema, whom I quoted earlier, has clearly stated. Let me briefly add that there lives in the Soviet Union an Islamic population numbered in dozens of millions and freely professing its faith.

The sympathy for the followers of Mohammed now exhibited in the West is indeed a remarkable propaganda somersault. Have we not been hearing for weeks, indeed months, in fact since the overthrow of the Washington supported shah of Persia, veritable imperialist litanies of hate about one of the highest-ranking Islamic dignitaries, Iran's Ayatollah Khomeyni? Has "Islamic" not become almost a synonym in Western media for "fanatic," "medieval," "misanthropic?" Is the title of ayatollah not almost the same as Satan for them?

This propaganda is not concerned with Islam but counterrevolution, and is an attempt to misuse on its behalf the green flag of Islam which has hitherto been Satanized. It is a desperate attempt to keep interfering in Afghanistan's internal affairs, even under the cloak of religion. The revolutionary leadership in Kabul, with its program of drawing all patriots into the process of social renewal, has given the proper answer to these attempts.

AFGHAN POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED; NEW PAPER APPEARS

LD021814 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1631 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[By Gaby Althaus]

[Text] Kabul--Kabul television carried last night its first program since the events of 27 December. Films showed the release of thousands of political prisoners which had become victims of Amin's tyranny. Touching scenes showed how former prisoners were welcomed by their families.

According to official statements, over 30,000 political prisoners are to be released in the next few days. One could learn from talks with released political prisoners that they had been tortured. The object was to force them to divulge the names of their comrades, but there existed a solidarity in the prisons which helped many to overcome the suffering of imprisonment.

HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR, the new central organ of the Afghan Government, appeared for the first time yesterday. The Kabul NEW TIMES carries on its front page the pictures of Afghanistan's newly elected leading personages. The paper also carries the text of Babrak Karmal's 28 December statement to the Afghan people.

The paper reports in detail the congratulations received by Babrak Karmal on his election as general secretary of the Afghanistan Democratic Party from the USSR, Bulgaria, Vietnam, the Mongolian People's Republic and the GDR.

NAUMANN THANKS BORDER TROOPS FOR THEIR PREPAREDNESS

AU311541 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Dieter Bolduan report: "State Border of Our Republic Is Being Reliably Protected"]

[Summary] On the occasion of the new year, Konrad Naumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, visited members of the GDR border troops, of the protection and security organs, and of the Customs Administration, on duty at the state border with West Berlin. He conveyed personal greetings and season's greetings by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and cordial greetings from the working people of Berlin, capital of the GDR. He expressed to the soldiers, NCO's officer candidates and officers the gratitude and esteem of the party--state leadership. The soldiers emphasized that communists and FDJ members are always among the first in competition to reliably protect the GDR border and fulfill the party assignment. Konrad Naumann expounded on the far-reaching decisions of the Central Committee's 11th meeting; he lauded the members of the NVA and the border troops for protecting peace at the border between socialism and imperialism, and for proving to be true comrades-in-arms of the Soviet forces and the other allied armies.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH YAR--The GDR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR] have agreed to expand their trade relations. The relevant negotiations were conducted by a delegation of the GDR Ministry for Foreign Trade, headed by Director General Leonhard Orschel. The delegation was also received by YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Financial and Economic Affairs al-Junayd. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Dec 79 p 2 AU]

LABOR CODE MODIFICATIONS EFFECTIVE 1 JANUARY

LD281236 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 28 (MTI)--Some provisions of the Hungarian labour code have been modified with effect January 1, 1980.

The goal of the modifications is to bring rights and obligations into correspondence, to raise the efficiency of labour and to duly reward the workers who offer outstanding performances. Furthermore, the new rulings permit more reasonable distribution and more flexible employment of the available labour, fuller utilization of their expertise and tighter labour discipline.

The modified labour code pronounces, for example, that the employer may engage one employee for several posts if one does not fill out his daily working time. Work can thus become continuous, loafing during the working hours can be eliminated and higher wages given to the employee who fulfils several jobs. The efforts of the companies and individual workers to learn several trades or at least master several phases of production in large factories favour the above initiatives.

The new regulations leave it to the discretion of the companies to transfer hands to other departments where they are more in demand at a given time, for at least three months every year. This period may, however, be extended in the companies' individual labour contracts. The companies will be made economically interested in passing some of their employees to other companies in the line for a time they can possibly miss these employees. The regulations stipulate also that in such cases the new host company must come up for any obligations concomitant to the employment of these hands, including the provisions of salaries and the payment of eventual damages, too. The planned re-grouping of labour happens through the transfer of workers. Therefore, the move may have no adverse implications for the affected workers.

In order to make the best use of the daily working time, the individual companies will be entitled to developing the working order best suited to the local conditions of production. The regulations furthermore provide an opportunity for the employees to take up part-time jobs at the company where they are employed as full-timers. Naturally it is perfectly up to them to accept or to refuse such subsidiary occupations at their own company, and such employment is also independent from the overtime fixed in the labour contract.

The modified labour code grants greater freedom to the companies in taking strict action against those who break the labour discipline or cause damage to the company out of carelessness. A new ruling pronounces that disciplinary action must be executed even in the case the trespasser quits the company. If, for example, a disciplinary offence entails the punishment of wage reduction and the employee chooses to quit the company, his new employer is bound to comply with the disciplinary punishment and give the offender the reduced wage only. Most severe action will be taken against workers who cause damage in a drunken state; in such cases the worker may not be exempt from full compensation of the damage he caused.

Heavier fines will be levied also on those who damage social property. Instead of 15 percent so far, from January 1 as much as 50 percent of the worker's salary may be retained as reparation of the damage he caused our of carelessness.

Several new moves have been brought in the protection of the workers as well. From January 1, the period of rest computed from the end of the daily working time to the beginning of work next day must be at least 11 hours as against 8 hours so far.

Another ruling raises the lower limit of hiring young labour from 14 to 15 years of age and prohibits the detailing into night shifts of minors as of January 1, 1980.

In a bid to make settlement of workplace disputes more democratic, a new regulation pronounces also that from next year on, the chairman, deputy chairman and members of the workplace arbitration committees will be elected by the company staff, instead of having been appointed as before. Besides every worker will be free to submit his case to a court. So far the disciplinary offences of the railway, postal, marine and airlines employees have been tried by their own professional committees. Another new provocation of the labour code permits from next year on also the budget-financed institutions to decide in questions of employment on behalf of their own statutes in contrast to the previous practice when the decision rested in most cases with the control authorities.

WFDY PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 'SUCCESSFUL' YEAR, FUTURE PLANS

LD302256 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 30 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 30 (MTI)--The World Federation of Democratic Youth is closing a successful year abundant in events. Cooperation between the political organizations of the young ones has strengthened and on many an occasion the young people of the world have furthered the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples with their solidarity actions, stressed Ernesto Ottone Fernandez, president of WFDY, in an interview to MTI's reporter.

"The federation rallying 280 progressive and democratic organizations has always assumed some position in complicated international issues, giving thus clear and well-thought-over answer to the questions the young ones all over the world were concerned with and helping them to understand the various political and social phenomena as well as to recognize where their real interests lay", said the WFDY president. "In Latin America the primary goal of the fights is to win democratic liberties. With this goal in mind did we hold this year an international seminar in Columbia where the participants discussed struggle against the fascist dictatorships and the violation of human rights. In Paris we held a meeting in the spirit of solidarity with the South African peoples. The consultative meeting held in Hungary in November and which was attended by the representatives of all the notable youth and students' organizations of the continent stood out in importance among our actions in Europe. Social democrats and liberals, Christian democrats and communists held dialogues there and reached common platform in several questions vital for all of us. The desire of disarmament and peace, the intention to help deepen understanding and cooperation among the peoples were common with all the participants.

"In 1980 the World Federation too will seek to unite in action millions of young ones without regard to their political or religious views. We shall have to avail ourselves of every opportunity and platform to raise our voice for a world without wars, for curbing the armaments race and for continuing detente. Fight for the latter is especially important now as the decision in favour of deployment of the new-type American nuclear missiles in Western Europe risks all our achievements. Not only the WFDY member organizations but also the social democratic and Catholic youth unions have stood up against deployment of these weapons. We must not resign to the NATO decision.

"The world disarmament conference to be convened by the end of next year to Helsinki is expected to mark an event of outstanding import in our struggle for safekeeping peace.

"Organization of and preparations for the conference started already this year and all the future programs and actions of the WFDY will also be preparation for the world meeting."

"We must also use our best efforts to promote the development of juster international economic relations. An international conference to take place in Mexico in 1980 will handle related questions."

"Our activities will continue to focus on consistent strengthening of solidarity with the peoples engaging in anti-imperialist fights. We sympathize with Vietnam and with other peoples of Indo-China as well as with those who suffer under the fascist yoke in Latin America. We shall go on supporting the liberation movements fighting against the racist regimes, the youth of the Arab region, as well as the just struggle of the Palestinian people", emphasized Ernesto Ottone Fernandez in conclusion.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HEARS ACZEL, MARJAI REPORTS

ID280422 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 27 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Budapest, December 27 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in session today.

Gyorgy Aczel, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, submitted a report on the Budapest session of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Cultural Cooperation Committee, and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, reported about the Moscow meeting of the Hungarian-Soviet Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation. The government passed the reports in approval.

The government endorsed the long-range development concept of the Hungarian posts and telecommunication and decided that its provisions should be integrated into the medium-range plans. Upon proposal of the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions the government modified certain social security rulings. The Council of Ministers then approved the workplans for the first half of 1980 of its own body, of the government commissions and of the Central People's Control Committee. Then the government discussed other matters.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION ACCORD WITH ROMANIA--The Hungarian-Romanian scientific-technical cooperation talks ended in Bucharest on Thursday with signing the protocol. At their talks the Hungarian delegation headed by Lenard Pal, president of the Hungarian National Committee for Technical Development, and the Romanian one led by Ioan Ursu, first deputy president of the Romanian National Council for Science and Technology, made a review about the current state of cooperation between the two countries' organizations in scientific research and technical development. It was noted at the discussions that favourable processes had unfolded in cooperation in the past period. Instruction was given to the two countries' sub-commissions for scientific-technical cooperation to work out in its coming session measures for the continued development of direct links. The main trends of the cooperation between 1981 and 1985 was accepted and the major subjects of joint work set. In the course of the day Lenard Pal was received by Romanian Premier Ilie Verdet. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1102 GMT 21 Dec 79 ID]

LEADERS GREET CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

AU021600 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 79-1 Jan 80 p 1 AU

[Message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek, State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz to Cuban President Fidel Castro on Cuban anniversary--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, in Havana:

Comrade Fidel Castro, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people we send to you and through you to the PCC Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the fraternal Cuban people our friendly greetings and best wishes on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the victory of your revolution. Together with you we are sincerely pleased with the successes scored by socialist Cuba in socialist construction under the leadership of its communist party.

We are full of praise for Cuba's militant activities in the international arena, for the internationalist attitude of the Republic of Cuba and for its solidarity with the struggle of nations for progress and social and national liberation. Entrusting Cuba with leadership of the nonalined movement was a confirmation of the respect it is enjoying in the world. We are pleased to note that Polish-Cuban relations in all spheres still continue to acquire new values. Those relations are based on the close and fruitful cooperation between our parties--the PZPR and the PCC. Our two countries are linked by their firm resolve to promote the further comprehensive extension and intensification of their relation.

Dear Comrade Fidel Castro, on this day, which is so important for socialist Cuba, we wish you, the Cuban leadership and the fraternal Cuban people further successes in the construction and consolidation of your socialist homeland and in our common struggle for peace and for the good of mankind.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

WOJTASZEK COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY ISSUES

LD312050 [Editorial Report] Warsaw PAP in English on 31 December carries a series of reports on remarks by Foreign Minister Wojtaszek published in ZYCIE WARSZAWY. According to PAP, Wojtaszek's remarks are in response to questions asked over the phone by the paper's readers and are devoted to various aspects of Poland's foreign policy.

In assessing Polish foreign policy during the past year, PAP quotes Minister Wojtaszek as saying:

"This year we have been realizing the tasks of our foreign policy in a more complex international situation than before. A tangible intensification of activity by the advocates of the arms race exerted a negative influence on the state of relations between the East and the West and hampered the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

"In the passing year Poland has been developing many-sided activity in favour of the consolidation of the strength, unity and cooperation of socialist countries and especially of the allied ties with the USSR, in favour of the consolidation of detente, the halting of the arms race, and disarmament; in favour of the development of bilateral relations with capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence; in favour of the broadening of relations with the developing countries and supporting the countries implementing progressive concepts of socio-economic development as well as strengthening of solidarity with forces fighting for freedom and social progress; in favour of the development of beneficial international economic, scientific-technical, cultural and social cooperation with a view to ensuring to the Polish nation most favourable external conditions for the realization of the socio-economic development of the country and promotion of the image of socialist Poland in the world."

On the main problems facing Polish foreign policy in the early 1980's, Minister Wojtaszek says:

"In 1980 we will be continuing the to-date main directions of Polish foreign policy and will, together with our allies, increase our efforts in favour of the strengthening of the country's security and guaranteeing peaceful life to its citizens; in favour of the halting of the arms race dictated by NATO as well as the reduction of armed forces and armaments; in favour of the development of a political dialogue among the CSCE states, both in bilateral relations and within the preparations for the meeting in Madrid; in favour of the implementation of the idea of convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament; in favour of the elimination of tensions in the world, especially in the regions of open conflicts, and in favour of the shaping of a new system of economic relations in the world."

Regarding Wojtaszek's assessment of the situation in Iran, PAP says:

"Admitting that it is not yet possible to give a definitive evaluation of the situation in Iran, Wojtaszek recalled the long tradition of Polish-Iranian relations and voiced the hope that the 'revolutionary changes going on in Iran will make it possible to develop our cooperation even further.'

"As regards the hostages, Wojtaszek repeated the Foreign Ministry statement on the issue made on December 7 which emphasized that in Poland's view 'the privileges and immunities of diplomatic posts and their staff must not be infringed upon under any circumstances'; and that 'we are decidedly against the use of threats or force as a means of solving international disputes'."

According to PAP, Wojtaszek has the following to say about relations with the FRG:

"Since the signing of the treaty in December 1970 the process of normalization between our countries has brought a number of tangible, positive changes in (?many areas) of relations especially in respect of economic and cultural cooperation, political and social contacts as well as tourist traffic. At the same time, there still exist numerous unsolved problems which impede further development of our bilateral relations.

"Despite the nine years that have passed since the signing of the treaty, the FRG jurisdiction still maintains the legal fiction about the alleged existence of the Third Reich in its boundaries of 1937, which is incompatible with the treaty of December 1970.

"This, of course, has a negative impact on the possibility of resolving the questions that remain open in our bilateral relations. These include, for instance, the whole complex of legal-consular problems, the use of proper geographical names, the problems of citizenship and others.

"Difficulties with the solution of these problems stem partly from the fact that in the FRG there still exist and operate political forces questioning the territorial-political realities shaped in effect of the Second World War and the postwar developments, and confirmed by the FRG in the treaty with Poland and other socialist countries, as well as approved as final by the FRG in the CSCE Final Act."

TRADE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON COOPERATION WITH FRG

AU311350 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[Stanislaw Albinowski interview in Cologne with Dr Antoni Poniatowski, trade councilor and plenipotentiary minister--date not given]

[Summary] [Question] How do you evaluate Polish-FRG trade in 1979?

[Answer] According to data for the first three quarters of the year, our exports to the FRG increased 15.4 percent and our imports from the FRG increased 1.4 percent. The planned value of our 1979 exports should amount to 3.5 billion convertible zloty, a 16 percent increase over 1978. The aforementioned increases in our exports concern primarily non-investment goods, but the results of exports of the electroengineering products are unfortunately poorer.

[Question] What factors are helping prevent a higher rate of mutual trade?

[Answer] Since 1977 we have been able to reduce the adverse balance of trade vis-a-vis the FRG by increasing exports and rationalizing imports. The Polish-FRG Mixed Commission has agreed that the rate of Polish exports to the FRG should increase faster than the rate of FRG exports to Poland. "It goes without saying that there are factors that help prevent a higher rate of our trade. These include the problem of access to markets and the quotas on a number of imported products. What is important, however, is looking for additional opportunities for increasing mutual trade under the conditions as they exist, and that is the sphere in which we are concentrating our efforts."

[Question] What is the development of economic, industrial and technological cooperation on the basis of the 10-year treaty signed in 1974?

[Answer] The third session of the Polish-FRG Mixed Commission, which was held in Warsaw in May 1978, identified new possibilities for cooperation in the sphere of the production of mining machinery and installations, marine engines, construction machinery and machine tools, electronic elements, electric tools, raw materials and semifinished products. We are also making strong efforts toward cooperation in third markets.

[Question] How do you evaluate industrial cooperation between FRG and Polish enterprises?

[Answer] In 1978 we had 123 cooperation contracts, the implementation of which was worth 182 million convertible zloty, an increase of almost 34 percent compared with 1977. "The share of cooperation supplies in our exports to the FRG increased about 16 percent, which is a positive trend. Nonetheless, taking into account our mutual trade as a whole, we are not satisfied with the present rate of increase in cooperation supplies. They are inconsistent with the needs and the potentials of our two countries."

[Question] What is your evaluation of cooperation between small and medium enterprises of the two countries?

[Answer] In November 1977 Poland and the FRG signed a memorandum on extending cooperation between small and medium enterprises in many spheres of production, including chemistry, metals, glass, textiles, clothing, toys, medical and laboratory implements, jewelry and silver articles. Polish and FRG enterprises also cooperate in constructing small plants in developing countries. Our cooperation with FRG medium enterprises has rather long traditions. "On the other hand, cooperation with FRG small firms is not as extensive, and much is to be done in that regard. It is for our cooperative enterprises and handicrafts to use their opportunities. The people here are undoubtedly interested, but in the FRG there is a lack of conditions to stimulate that form of cooperation--by way of credits, for example."

As for cooperation in the third markets, the main possibilities are offered by the following fields: Complete chemical plants, sugar plants and installations, refrigerating plants, power stations and installations as well as mines.

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES FUEL, ENERGY USE RESTRICTIONS

LD022118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On the basis of government decisions, as of 1 January limits have been imposed in all nationalized industry establishments on the use of fuels and energy. The limits will help to manage these basic production resources more rationally and in a more disciplined way. The limits apply to hard coal, coke, electric power, gas and liquid fuels. A new feature in the system of limits is the introduction of quarterly periods which is linked to the introduction of the quarterly system in economic target planning.

The imposition of limits on the use of fuels and energy is another measure aimed at meeting, in the era of worldwide fuel and power difficulties, the most important socio-economic needs of our country, and at the same time making possible the implementation of this year's planned tasks in present conditions within the fuel and raw material sector.

PAP REPORTS 21 DECEMBER SEJM PROCEEDINGS

LD212200 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 21 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Dec, PAP--The Sejm assembled today to examine the draft national socio-economic national plan for the year 1980 and the next year budget. The PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski and chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz were present.

During the works of the Sejm committees and deputies' intercommittee groups, 229 deputies took the floor duing that stage of the discussion. The committees submitted 40 amendments to the draft plans.

PUWP CC secretary, Sejm Deputy Jozef Pinkowski read a report of the committee for the economic plan, budget and finance on the draft resolution of the socio-economic national plan for the next year. He said that thanks to the attainments of this decade, as a result of the implementation of the development strategy of the 6th and 7th party congresses we can pursue a policy of development and intensification of the national economy, with the supremacy of social aims and tasks being our guiding principle.

The basic indices in the presented draft plan and budget are the planned growth of industrial production by 3-4.2 percent, total agricultural production by 5.8 percent, an increase of state's budget income by 4.8 per cent and in consumption fund by 2.5 per cent.

It is envisaged that the supplies of market goods will rise by 5.2 percent and services for the population by 8.7 per cent. Next year should bring a further boost in housing construction and as a result the commissioning of the living area corresponding to at least 340,000 apartment flats. In the year 1980 Poland will build some 620 square metres of living area per 1,000 inhabitants.

Foreign trade turnover should rise by 9.1 per cent and exports by 10.9 per cent.

(Further) decrease of the share of investments in the national income to the level of 17-18 per cent occupies a very significant place in the submitted plans. The total outlays will reach 600,000 million zlotys thus remaining relatively high.

Representatives of the deputies' groups, Zbigniew Zielisnki (PUWP); Izydor Adamski (PUWP); Edward Zglobicki (SD); took the floor in the discussion over the nation's draft plan and budget for 1980. They pointed out that the programme of Poland's socio-economic development, as presented in the draft, is compatible with the strategy of the nation's development formulated in the resolution of the 7th PUWP Congress, takes into account the current economic conditions and the envisaged social goals.

Sejm Deputy Zielinski said that the tasks set forth in the sphere of trade exchange and economic cooperation with abroad occupy an important position in the draft plan. We attach great significance to allround development of this cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries. We shall also strive to deepen our relations with the capitalist countries. Their expansion however depends on the general political climate, on progress in detente and on the strengthening of mutual confidence. That is why we do not remain indifferent to the recent decision of the NATO countries. From this tribune, we are expressing our protest against these decisions, posing a threat to security of our nation and European peace.

Taking the floor, Deputy Izydor Adamski said, among other things, that the ensurance of conditions of lasting security and peace is the fundamental matter to Poland. Therefore we have to be concerned over the tendencies in the government circles of certain West European countries in connection with the decisions to step up the nuclear arms race.

Referring to the NATO decision Deputy Edward Zglobicki said that the Polish nation's answer to that is not only a protest, but it must also be accompanied by building up Poland's strength, as she is an unbreakable link of the might of the socialist community standing guard to peace.

Efforts should be increased in 1980 with an eye to reversing the hitherto tendencies in the import of grain and fodders.

The biggest increase in the budget outlays will be made on purposes directly or indirectly connected with the population's living standards. Subsidies to the prices of food articles will amount to about 150,000 million zlotys, whereas subsidies to the prices of non-food consumer goods and services, mainly in transport, will reach about 30,000 million zlotys. Outlays for social and cultural facilities will grow by 5.7 per cent.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S MOROCCAN VISIT

AU281155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Text of Romanian-Moroccan joint communique on the 20-24 December visit to Morocco by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco at the invitation of the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, M'hamed Boucetta, from 20 to 24 December 1979.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania was received by King Hassan II to whom he conveyed friendly greetings and wishes for health and personal happiness on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes for progress and well-being to the friendly Moroccan people.

King Hassan II expressed thanks for the greetings and wishes and asked the guest to extend cordial wishes for health and personal happiness to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and wishes for new successes and prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco conducted official talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two ministers expressed appreciation for the positive results recorded in implementing the understanding concluded during the first session of the intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation. They stressed the increased opportunities offered by the continuously developing economies of the two countries for expanding and diversifying trade and cooperation between Romania and Morocco on mutually advantageous bases in such fields as industry, agriculture, energy, mining, transportation, chemistry and construction.

The two foreign ministers chaired the proceedings of the second session of the Romanian-Moroccan Intergovernment Commission for Economic and Technical cooperation. They signed the session protocol which includes the understandings concluded and expressed their governments' desire to take firm action to implement them so as to accelerate and deepen economic relations between Romania and Morocco. They stressed the need to give an impetus to negotiations which are under way in connection with capitalizing on ore deposits, oil exploitation and research, shipping, the construction of an iron-steel plant, hydrotechnical work and the assembly of field tractors and automobiles to finalize them as soon as possible.

The two ministers also pointed out that trade exchange should be increased this year and the balance of trade should be evened. They agreed to take further action to expand and diversify trade exchange to insure smooth future development and stable trade between the two countries.

The two ministers stressed the importance of developing cultural, scientific and technical cooperation. They stressed the implementation of the provisions of the 3-year program and agreements on cultural exchange, specifically in the field of education, cadres training and moviemaking. They agreed that, within the framework of the next program, cooperation should be strengthened, especially by training Moroccan cadres in Romanian higher educational institutions.

In the desire to expand cooperation in new fields on mutually advantageous bases, the two ministers signed the following documents:

--an agreement on cooperation in the field of transportation and maritime navigation;

--a medical-veterinary convention.

The sides decided to continue negotiations aimed at concluding, in the not too distant future, agreements on mutual protection, encouragement and guarantee of investments and on avoiding double taxation.

Examining the international situation, the two ministers stressed their peoples' and states' firm determination to put an end to imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist domination and to defend and strengthen their national independence.

They reasserted the need for all states to strictly respect the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, principles on the basis of which one can insure security, peace and international stability and cooperation. The two ministers favored the settlement of all disputes among states exclusively by peaceful means. In that connection, they hailed the unanimous adoption by the UN General Assembly of the resolution initiated by Romania on "The Peaceful Settlement of Differences Among States."

The two ministers paid great attention to the conflict that persists in the Middle East and which constantly endangers peace and security in the world. They favored a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of that conflict. They reiterated their conviction that the securing of the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state, is an essential condition for establishing peace in the Middle East. They stressed the need for the United Nations to play a more active role in settling that conflict.

Examining the situation in Africa, the two ministers expressed their concern over the conflicts and tension that persist on that continent. They favored a peaceful solution to the differences among the African states on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty and for territorial integrity. They reasserted the need for the African countries to settle African problems themselves, without any outside interference, in order to strengthen their solidarity and cooperation.

The two ministers appreciated the progress recorded in resolving the Zimbabwe problem to insure that country's independence. They declared themselves in solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence and condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination practiced in South Africa.

The Romanian and Moroccan ministers stressed the importance European security and cooperation and especially the achievement of disarmament and military disengagement on the continent have for achieving international peace and understanding.

Stressing the link between European security and security in the Mediterranean area, they support the participation of all Mediterranean states, on an equal footing, in efforts designed to turn the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and cooperation, thus eliminating any sources of tension and conflict in that area.

The two ministers stressed that the establishment of new relations of trust, cooperation and peace in the world depends directly on the elimination of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order that will base relations among all states on the principles of equality and equity, that will insure the access of the developing countries to modern technologies, to the achievements of contemporary science and that will favor their manysided rapid progress, thus also creating conditions for a smooth development of all areas in the world and of the entire world economy.

They stressed the need for the developing countries to strengthen their unity of action to promote their vital interests and their countries' determination to cooperate among themselves and with the other developing countries and developed countries in formulating a tangible program of action aimed at establishing a new international economic order, a program that should be submitted to the special session of the UN General Assembly in 1980.

Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, expressed thanks for the warm and friendly welcome he enjoyed, together with the delegation that accompanied him. He extended to M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, an invitation to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JABLONSKI ON BIRTHDAY

AU310907 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Poland's Council of State--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, Warsaw:

On your 70th birthday I extend to you warmest congratulations and best wishes for health, strength and new successes in your activity devoted to socialist construction in your fatherland and to the well-being and happiness of the fraternal Polish people.

I express the conviction that the Romanian-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation will continuously develop, to the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

JORDANIAN PREMIER RECEIVES MINISTER STANESCU

AU282101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Amman, (AGERPRES), 28/12/1979--'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, prime minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, received Ion Stanescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Industrial Building, chairman for Romania in the Romanian-Jordanian Joint Governmental Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation, whose proceedings developed in Amman. On the occasion the Jordanian premier mentioned that between the two countries good political and economic relations were established. He expressed the wish that the relations extant between Romania and Jordan witness an ascending course in the future.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES YOUTH GROUPS AT END-OF-YEAR RALLY

AU310752 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Dec 79 p 1-3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at New Year's Eve reception for youth groups in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear Fatherland's Falcons, dear Pioneers, dear children and dear comrades,

First of all I like to warmly thank you all for the wishes extended to us, the party Central Committee, wishes that I consider as being addressed to the party and all our people who are the real builders of everything, of socialism and communism in Romania (applause, cheers, chants)

Our people have a good custom: at the end of a year and the beginning of a new one, we draw up the balance sheet of past achievements and we boldly look forward to the future. We can say that the balance sheet of 1979 is a wonderful one, with many achievements and successes for our people. It is true that we could have scored even greater successes, but this year's achievements have raised our fatherland, people and well-being onto higher levels along the road of the comprehensively developed society, civilization and progress. (applause, cheers, chants)

We are entering 1980 with wonderful prospects and with full confidence that we will fulfill the current 5-year plan and will lay sound foundations for implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions. The wonderful achievements and work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people--who are unswervingly carrying out the policy of communists, a policy that is in full accordance with all our nation's vital aspirations--are a guarantee of our success in this respect. (applause, cheers, chants)

You, the youth and children of our fatherland, are enjoying ever better living and education standards as well as other conditions for an increasingly more dignified life so as to be able to master the latest achievements in all fields and prepare yourselves to become the builders of communism in our beloved country, Romania. May you insure that our fatherland becomes every prouder and stronger and that it stays forever independent among the world's nations. (applause, cheers, chants)

We have proceeded toward implementing measures that insure the fulfillment of the program for raising the living standard by about 32 percent by the end of 1980. We are creating conditions for insuring that our people's life--and in this framework the life of our youth and children--is ever better. We must do everything possible so that the next year becomes the year of the successful fulfillment of the program drafted for the 1976-1980 5-Year Plan; we must also do everything to insure that, as of next year, we proceed to the new stage of our fatherland's socialist development. Dear comrades and friends, we must spare no effort to insure that all our fatherland's wonderful riches only serve the well-being and happiness of all our nation. (applause, cheers, chants)

We are currently creating a broad democratic framework for the people's participating in running society. The enthusiasm with which the working people are joining the organizations of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] demonstrates the determination of all our people to unitedly insure, in close relationship with the party of communists, the triumph of socialism and communism in Romania. (applause, cheers, chants)

While concerning ourselves with our fatherland's development, we have acted and continue to firmly act for cooperation and friendship with socialist countries and all peoples, regardless of their social system. We are doing everything possible to promote a policy of peace, detente and national independence, since only under conditions of peace and of respect for each nation's independence can one insure the progress, well-being and happiness both of our people and of all nations and peoples. (applause, cheers, chants)

Now, at the beginning of the new year, we are firmly determined to do everything to contribute to a policy of detente, peace and respect for national independence. Let us do everything to insure that the policy of force and the threat of force is rejected and that each nation's right to be masters of its destiny is observed. We are firmly convinced that, through united action, the anti-imperialist forces and the peoples can secure peace, progress and national independence. (applause, cheers, chants)

Dear youth, dear Pioneers and dear Fatherland's Falcons, in conclusion I would like to extend to your parents, to the workers, peasants, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality, warmest congratulations and thanks for this year's achievements as well as the wish for new successes next year and for a good year. A happy new year dear comrades. (applause, cheers, chants)

I want to extend to members of the Union of Communist Youth and all our fatherland's youth wishes for new successes in their future activity. May you do everything, dear comrades and friends, to master the latest knowledge achievements so as to be able to serve the fatherland, people, socialism and communism. (applause, cheers, chants)

Dear Pioneers and Fatherland's Falcons, dear children, I wish you all the best in this world. Much happiness and health; may you grow up as dignified sons of the fatherland and may you become the pride of your parents and our people and grow up like proud fir trees, thus demonstrating the strength and vitality of our nation. May you master the latest achievements, learn and learn again, while also playing, since you are children; may you properly live your childhood, at play, in school and at the place of work, as a free people who are masters of their destiny should live. I wish you much health and happiness and a happy new year my dear friends, children, Fatherland's Falcons and Pioneers. (applause, cheers, chants)

## BRIEFS

JOURNALIST AGREEMENT WITH SENEGAL--Bucharest AGERPRES 28/12/1979--An accord of cooperation between the Romanian news agency AGERPRES and the Senegalese news agency APS was signed in Dakar. The accord stipulates exchanges of information of interest to the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 28 Dec 79 AU]

EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN ADVERSELY AFFECT U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

'Sudden Deterioration'

LD021200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 2 (TANJUG)--The Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan has brought about a sudden deterioration in the U.S.-Soviet relations. Eminent U.S. politicians set out that the U.S.-Soviet relations have reached the "lowest level in the last decades" while commentaries assess that the relations remind the those in the "fifties" before the eruption of the "cold war".

A point of particular concern lies in the deterioration in personal relations between U.S. President Carter and Soviet president Leonid Brezhnev, who have embarked upon an open confrontation in their latest exchange of messages.

The deterioration in the U.S.-Soviet relations could, according to assessments here, have as consequence the U.S. refusing to sell technology to the Soviet Union, perhaps even to deliver the agreed upon quantities of food and decreasing mutual trade. U.S. also counts on the assistance of its NATO allies in its pressure on the Soviet Union due to its action in Afghanistan.

U.S. Ambassador Recalled

AU0309?4 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 3 Jan 80 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has recalled Thomas Watson, U.S. ambassador in Moscow, for consultations in connection with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. White House spokesman Jody Powell has announced that after the consultations with Ambassador Watson other decisions connected with the Soviet intervention will be announced. These decisions were discussed at a session of the National Security Council in the White House.

REPORTAGE ON RESPONSE TO AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

IZVESTIYA Quote

LD021830 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 2 (TANJUG)--The sharp opposition in the world to the Soviet military action in Afghanistan is assessed in Moscow as an "uproar" which should be treated with "contempt." The paper IZVESTIYA comments that only contempt could be aroused by the uproar of the bourgeois mass communications media on the "occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet army," "Soviet intervention", and "other nonsense of that kind."

Moscow has transmitted neither domestic nor foreign assessments to show that the situation in this [word indistinct] Asia, and in the world in general has now [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] Soviet-Afghan agreement is cited and it is asserted that a call for such assistance [word indistinct] Kabul and that the assistance was given in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

Calls of such character, it is asserted in Moscow, were sent here from [word indistinct] on several occasions during 1979 and 1978. These assertions, however, do not specify whether this assistance [?was asked] for by the government of Taraki or Amin.

For the time being the Moscow press does not [word indistinct] refer to the sharp reaction by the U.S. However, observers in Moscow consider that the Soviet-American relations have now [words indistinct] such as there has not been for a long time.

Sundic Commentary

LD021935 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] U-2 aircraft brought down near Sverdlovsk in central Siberia, which brought about the failure of the quadripartite conference in Paris of heads of state or government of the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France. If one can judge on the basis of the reactions of the United States and its West European allies to the Soviet action in Afghanistan, one might say that the aforementioned assessments of the cooling in East-West relations are accurate. However, one might gain the impression that the Soviet action in Afghanistan is welcomed by the West, and particularly by the United States--by the United States because of the conflict with Iran, and by its West European allies in order to justify to their public the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles on their territory.

How can one otherwise explain the noticeable incompatibility between the reactions to the Soviet action in Afghanistan and the reactions to the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea a year ago? The Soviet action in Afghanistan is not the only one in which the Soviet Union has taken part, but it is the first outside the camp--that is, outside the countries of the so-called socialist community. It is this which is the most worrying aspect, and which leads one to the notion that the action in Afghanistan has broken the ice for similar moves in some other country which, like Afghanistan, does not belong to any military alliance.

The agreement on friendship and mutual aid signed a year ago between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union does not provide for military action in the internal affairs of the signatory countries, except in the event of foreign intervention. In this concrete case, such a danger did not exist. The new Afghanistan regime's summons is also debatable, even under the assumption that it gained power in the country itself without outside help, for which no proof exists.

In contrast to the reactions of the military blocs to such and similar interventions, the nonalined countries, which have not kept silent this time either, do not call for a crusade but, as they have always done hiterto, point out the insupportability of interference in the internal affairs of others, under whatever pretext. This is a dangerous policy which undermines the bases on which world peace rests.

It is quite certain that the Soviet Union will derive far greater damage than benefit from the military action in Afghanistan. However, in the same way, it is hard to reconcile oneself with the counteractions which the Western countries intend to undertake. World peace will gain nothing from a possible postponement of the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II missile treaty, nor from a pact on sanctions--economic and political--against the Soviet Union.

This, of course, does not mean that the world can be reconciled to the policy of fait accompli, but that efforts must be made to insure that such policy is forever rejected by international life. The trust of the great powers, like peace in the world, cannot be founded upon missiles; experience has long since confirmed this. The Afghanistan affair is yet another lesson to show that military intervention and bloc competition consolidate no one's security, not even that of the great powers, only threaten it. Of course, the small countries always pay the greatest price.

## Bloc 'Rivalry' Criticized

AU021928 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jan 80 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] There are several reasons for the cooling in American-Soviet relations and Afghanistan is only the immediate cause. At the level of nuclear missile agreements, last year ended with two failures. The U.S. Congress has not yet ratified SALT II and it appears that the condition under which it would do it this year would have been a tacit Soviet consent to installation of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The consent failed to appear, at least if one judges by events in Afghanistan, where the Soviet Army now directly holds a forward position outside the Soviet border in a sensitive area of big power rivalry.

Both things show what the big powers are prepared to resort to in protecting their positions at the expense of small and medium-sized countries.

The reason for the action in Afghanistan, it appears, should be looked for in erroneous Soviet estimates of American difficulties in the so-called Islamic world. The Americans met with two failures there. The Camp David agreement has not been confirmed as an attractive model for solving the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iranian revolution has shown that the American model of development for oil-exporting countries is also unattractive.

That probably created a belief in Moscow that the global partner will pass silently over Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, particularly if it were combined with a favorable attitude to American difficulties on the other side of the tacit sphere of influences.

Those assessments of the big powers' global rivalry have not stood the test of reality. After two governments--which the Soviet Union in their time called friendly--had been brutally overthrown, a direct Soviet military engagement enthroned in Kabul a third government according to a scenario well-known in some other regions. This scenario not only constitutes a direct blow to socialism, but is also opposed to the basic principles of nonalinement, to which the majority of the world's countries belong.

Instead of keeping silent, the other side used the scenario as an unexpectedly welcome pretext to reduce the consequences of its own failures at the expense of the Soviet blunder and to exploit Soviet military involvement to improve its positions in the so-called Islamic world and to justify the installation of medium-range missiles in West Europe.

All that shows the danger and the crisis caused by bloc contests and the rivalry of the big powers. It confirms once again the justification of the nonalined policy, which with its principles of a resolute rejection of any form and kind of intervention, pressure and contest of the big powers, presents the only alternative for international sociopolitical development and peace in the world.

EAST EUROPE INTERESTED IN TRADE WITH IRAN

Romanian Offers

LD021518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran--According to sources in the Iranian Ministry of Commerce, Romania has offered to sell 100,000 tons of meat to Iran. Other countries too have offered Iran sale of consumer goods and especially of foodstuffs. The Iranians are studying these offers. According to earlier reports, East European countries are most active in making these offers. The GDR in particular is interested in trade with Iran. According to unconfirmed data the value of Romanian exports to Iran last year amounted to between $250 million and $300 million.

Yugoslav Negotiations

LD021520 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1320 GMT 2 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, Jan 2 (TANJUG)--Negotiations on Yugoslav technicians' cooperation in completing the started copper-exploitation installations are under way, Mostaf Madah, director of the Iranian National Sarchesme Copper Company, said today. This company had negotiations on the same business with France, Japan and Finland, Madah added. A total of 1,000,000 million rials (U.S. one dollar is equal to 70,60 rials) may be spent on the construction of Iran's copper installations so far. The production in the Sarchesme copper mines is to go up from the present level of 145,000 tons a year to 300,000 tons, the Iranian company announced.

MINIC SPEAKS ON HAVANA SUMMIT RESULTS, CSCE

LD281632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0955 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--In its 29 December issue, VEDERNJI LIST carries the authorized text of the speech made by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Presidium and president of the Federal Council for International Relations, from the platform of the Social Center of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of the Center Municipality in Zagreb.

The general picture of the international situation is, to say the least, alarming. There are positive developments in this situation, such as the intensification or emergence of emancipationist and revolutionary processes, but the exacerbation of relations between the blocs and the great powers is alarming. All these processes are very complex and impose heavy obligations on countries like ours with regard to their international activity, Minic said among other things.

Though there have been many exceptionally significant events in the period after the Havana summit, the conference in Havana was such a major event by virtue of its significance and decisions that we shall go on discussing it for a long time, Milos Minic stressed, emphasizing the great importance of the fact that the unity of the movement had been preserved at the conference on the basis of its original principles, formulated in their essence as far back as the first conference in Belgrade.

The expectations that the movement would split up came to nothing. At the very moment when great forces were mobilized to redefine and change its character and political orientation, the main document of the conference in Havana reaffirmed the basic principles of nonalinement.

This and the other major differences and contradictions which manifested themselves at the conference. Among them one should mention the problems of Kampuchea, the Middle East, the strategy of the nonalined movement in the struggle for the new international economic order, the very major problem of energy and the pronounced efforts made by some countries to impose themselves on the conference in connection with these questions--all these have led to a significant new phenomenon: All this has led not to the demoralization and passivization of the movement, but rather the opposite. The great activization of member countries and the entrance of new countries into the movement proves that despite differences and different trends it still remains today what it has been during the past 18 years: the mainstay and shelter for every country which does not want to become an extension of the policy of the great powers or the blocs and which wants to preserve its independence, Minic said.

The main question now is how to implement the Havana decisions. The Coordination Bureau, which has now been expanded and whose functions have been still more fully defined, should be the center of initiatives for action on all questions. The bureau was already active during the UN General Assembly session and we can see that, with the exception of the problem of Kampuchea, where differences remain, nonalined countries are acting in solidarity with one another and with a considerable degree of unity. This has greatly helped to crystallize views on a number of key issues and to adopt decisions. It is essential in this activity that the struggle should be waged for the integral implementation of the movement's attitudes which were adopted in Havana; that is to say, that attitudes should not be intensified with regard to individual issues alone, while neglecting other issues, but that efforts should be made and a struggle waged on all issues in the spirit of the Havana decisions.

There are tendencies to interpret the conference itself and its results in a one-sided manner. In this respect I think that some of the papers of some East European countries are playing the leading role in the efforts to interpret the movement's decisions in a way which suits the policy which they advocate. However, even these interpretations admit something that was almost always disputed in the past: that this is a movement which has a very significant and essential role in international relations and that it must be taken into account in the settling of the world's problems.

In Western countries, the conference in Havana is interpreted in various ways. On the one hand, satisfaction is expressed at the fact that the movement was not "reorientated," while on the other hand there is dissatisfaction at the fact that the conference adopted sharp attitudes on the responsibility of certain Western countries for the continuation of a number of crisis points, such as southern Africa and the Middle East, attitudes which--according to their interpretation--were imposed by Cuba and those who follow Cuba. This is also an attempt to distort the real essence of the nonalined countries' attitudes on these questions, because in connection with these issues, the whole of the conference was decisive, severe and "radical."

These different interpretations show that the struggle to "reorientate" the movement is not yet over. Owing to this, our country and our foreign policy must remain constantly vigilant and, together with the other nonalined countries, oppose any attempt to "reorientate" the movement in any way--that is, to change the character, international role and political orientation of the policy and movement of nonalinement, Minic said.

The Havana conference has also exercised a great influence on a number of current international problems. For instance, the discussion on Kampuchea in the United Nations upheld our Havana assessments: Voting showed that the vast majority of countries rejected in principle military interventions as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. We do not know how this will develop--time will show--but this blow to all the forces, whoever they are, that are ready to resort to military intervention in order to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and undermine the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of individual countries is enormously significant.

Then there are also the events in Iran. Despite the danger arising from the present crisis over the hostages and the shah, the fact remains that the Iranian revolution, with all its very complex internal developments and specificities, has on the one hand made a major contribution to the struggle for the principles of noninterference and respect for the sovereignty, independence and right of every people to decide its own destiny. On the other hand, it has very vigorously made what is in fact a new demand, that is that the right of asylum should not be recognized in the case of those dictators who committed mass crimes against their own peoples and plundering national wealth; this is extending great support to the democratic and revolutionary forces of a series of countries.

As far as the American hostages and the occupation of the American Embassy are concerned, this is a violation of international law which no country and no government can approve and on which all the countries hold the same view as the Security Council; so we hope that in Iran, too, this will be taken into account and that efforts will be made to settle this question as soon as possible in a peaceful way by freeing the hostages.

After the conference in Havana, feverish activity took place in Europe, especially with encouragement from the USSR, with the aim of stopping NATO's action for bringing and installing new missiles. As is well known, Yugoslavia has supported the initatives of the Soviet Union, considering that they were aimed at negotiations, that is, toward disarmament and not toward intensifying the dangerous arms race. Though the USSR made several gestures calculated to encourage the mood in favor of reviving detente in the West, NATO--asserting that the other side enjoyed military advantage and that this had upset the balance of forces in Europe--passed the decision to install Pershing and cruise missiles in some of the European NATO countries from 1983. Our attitude on this has been clearly expressed several times: If this fragile peace does depend on balance, then let the spiral of armament on which this balance rests move downward and not upward, which means toward the gradual reduction of arms and the armed forces and not toward the arms race.

The Warsaw Pact countries, Minic went on, have recently formulated a whole series of proposals in Berlin which the majority of European countries would certainly be ready to accept provided that an atmosphere of the revival and promotion of detente has been created. It should be noted that a considerable number of these initiatives were taken on the basis proposals made by the European neutral and nonaligned countries--this espeically applied to measures aimed at increasing mutual trust and so forth--including Yugoslavia, which had been rejected by both blocs at the Belgrade meeting and before it.

I think that the door is opening a little wider now for the activity of the group of nonalined and neutral countries. I should not like to exaggerate, but I think that it would be erroneous to underestimate the resistance of some NATO countries to the installation of the missiles. This could be of great significance for cooperation in Europe.

Everything now depends on whether public opinion on both sides will come to realize that the decline of detente has reached its bottom point beyond which it will turn into the cold war, and that it is high time talks were started with the aim of improving the situation. We think that possibilities and conditions still exist for successful negotiations, however hard and complex they may prove to be, on how to revive detente and halt the arms race, which also means on how to strengthen European security and cooperation.

A new element is the assessment of the world economic situation, which is growing worse from month to month. The OECD assessment in September promised a certain growth in the Western economy, between 2 and 3 percent, but the latest estimates indicate that a negative or very low rate of growth should be expected in the developed countries of the West.

I am pointing this out, Minic stressed, because of our own situation. The problem of our balance of payments now has to be tackled in a situation which is far more unfavorable than in the preceding years, when our country acquired a vast trade and balance of payments deficit. Consequently, if we do not now roll up our sleeves and find a way to prod and revive our economy and get it interested in export expansions, things will not look good.

ENERGOINVEST SEEKS CHANGE IN ALUMINA DEAL WITH USSR

AU291905 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Dec 79 p 7 AU

[B. Komljenovic report]

[Summary] Zvornik, December--The Birac alumina factory in Zvornik was built in 36 months at a cost of $615 per ton of annual output. Its annual production capacity is 600,000 tons of alumina. The factory is now in a situation in which its losses increase with growing production. Director Eng Jefto Subotic provides the following explanation: "The factory was built with Soviet commodity credits amounting to 63 percent of the total investments for the factory. We are repaying these credits with deliveries of alumina. As a matter of fact, these repayments will require the delivery of the factory's entire output over a 10-year period. According to the agreement concluded at the time, the price of the alumina should be 12 percent of the world aluminum price. This was sufficient at the time of the agreement but it is too low under the present conditions of production."

The business partners, that is "the Sarajevo Energoinvest and the Soviet firms concerned, have been negotiating for a long time about changing the depressed alumina price." The high price of fuel has particularly heavily affected the factory financial operation. It uses annually some 260,000 tons of heavy oil at a cost of one billion dinars, spending 63 million dinars more for its fuel than for its basic raw materials, that is, for 1.7 million tons of bauxite. The factory's average loss is 1,290 dinars per ton of alumina. In the first 9 months this year its deficit amounted to 370 million dinars; it will increase to 450 million dinars by the end of 1979. This deficit will be doubted when the moratorium on credit repayments will expire.

BORBA CHIDES PRAGUE NOVA MYSL FOR WORLD WAR II ARTICLE

AU282207 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 December on page 7 carries a 550-word commentary by Zoran Mandzuka entitled "Second Thoughts of NOVA MYSL: In Connection With an Anti-Yugoslav Attack in Czechoslovakia." Critically reviewing a recent article of the Prague journal NOVA MYSL entitled "The Soviet Union and the Birth of the Antifascist Coalition," Mandzuka points out in his commentary that, according to the NOVA MYSL article, "The antifascist struggle in Yugoslavia was a result of the fact that the fascist forces 'did not have time' to consolidate their military victory over our country." In this connection, Mandzuka continues: "The Prague article writers, to whom, let it be said in passing, playing with truth has not been alien for a long time now, naturally do not mention the well-known heroic contribution of the Yugoslav struggle to the victory over fascism." These writers simply reduce the Yugoslav revolution and the Yugoslav liberation struggle to something which was "impossible only because fascism lacked the time to win.

"And this is not all. The daily politicking needs demand more and NOVA MYSL provides it," Mandzuka says and reports that in its examination of the attitude of the Balkan peoples toward fascism NOVA MYSL "calmly states that Bulgaria 'was forced to cooperate with Hitler'" and makes no mention of the fact that the monarchist-fascist Bulgaria was an occupation power in a large part of Yugoslavia and that its soldiers were defeated in the Yugoslav national liberation struggle. Thus the Czechoslovak readers are told nothing about "this 'forced' Bulgarian occupation of parts of Yugoslav territory, occupation which lasted more than 3 years and was very cruel and about which none of the Yugoslav peoples have or can have any good memoirs. Thus, the strictly controlled NOVA MYSL is stating its extremely uncontrolled views, simply canceling out clear facts, something which is certainly and essentially contrary to providing objective information and to responsible journalism," Mandzuka concludes.

SAWPY PRESIDENT CABLES DPRK GROUP SUPPORTING REUNIFICATION

ID281516 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 28 Dec 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, December 28 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's largest socio-political organization, the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia, fully supports the Korean people's endeavours to achieve the peaceful re-unification of the country without any outside interference, emphasizes President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Todo Kurtovic in a message to the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The Yugoslav Socialist Alliance's support, says Kurtovic, is based on Yugoslavia's basic orientation which presses for strict and consistent respect for the right of every people to self-determination as well as the right to develop its own present and future without any external interference.

The support is also based on Yugoslavia's belief that all disputes and problems in international relations should be resolved in a peaceful manner. These are also the principles and goals of the movement of nonalignment.

The Socialist Alliance is convinced that the independent peaceful re-unification of the Korean people would constitute a significant contribution to regulating international relations and strengthening peace in the world, stresses Kurtovic's message.

VRHOVEC SENDS NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS TO TITO

LD290316 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 28 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In his greetings to Comrade Tito, Josip Vrhovec says:

I congratulate you cordially on the new year on behalf of the workers of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and on my own behalf, with best wishes for your good health, personal happiness and many more years of fruitful creative work towards the well-being and further progress of our socialist community.

Last year was a year of great efforts and responsibilities in our country, but also a year of exceptional successes in the further strengthening of our country's independence and role in the world and especially in the nonalined movement.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs collective had the special pleasure of working under your personal direction during preparations for the Havana conference, as well as at the actual summit.

This gave us the opportunity to be inspired even more deeply and directly by your ideas and orientations and to better equip ourselves for future tasks and gain precious new experiences on the basis of your guidelines.

For all this, Comrade President, we wish to thank you most sincerely and we promise that we will make maximum efforts to contribute in the future to the successful realization of your policy and the even stronger affirmation of nonalined Socialist Yugoslavia in the world.

DJURANOVIC SPEAKS AT OPENING OF OIL PIPELINE

LD221404 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0812 GMT 22 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Krk--At the opening of the Yugoslav oil pipeline, the president of the Federal Executive Council said: The dynamic development of our economy and the constant growth in the country's economic potential have created a need for the construction of large energy capacities for the production, processing and transport of energy. One of the fundamental prerequisites for the harmonious development of energy is based on an optimum relationship between individual branches of energy and the relevant capacities which accompany such development.

In Yugoslavia's energy development policy a special place is occupied by those capacities which promote the economy as a whole, and they are of a general Yugoslav and of an international character. One such capacity is this project. As a result of its construction and coming into operation, further technological conditions have been created for the more rapid and efficient functioning of our energy system and for more dynamic involvement of the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor.

Our country has made significant efforts to set up and construct a united technical and technological system for optimum and up-to-date energy transport.

This system includes the high-voltage electrical grid for the transfer of electricity, major gas pipelines for the transport of gas and the Yugoslav oil pipeline which will transport crude oil. With this, the large economic project which links the vital branches of our economy into a highly complex whole is completed both technologically and economically.

Apart from its significance for energy, the oil pipeline also has an infrastructural significance for a large number of other branches of the economy, such as the basic chemical industry, agriculture, transport and other activities. The development of many branches of industry and of individual areas has been limited by the lack of such a project. With the coming into operation of the pipeline these problems will be solved in the long term.

The oil pipeline is especially significant in that it links a large number of Mediterranean and other oil exporting countries with our country, and also with other countries in central Europe. In their purpose and function, all our energy transport systems also represent projects of the international division of labor, whether it is the electrical, gas or oil system. This is very important for our country and our economy. Only a strong and stable economy such as ours could have secured the confidence of such a large number of countries to take on the responsibility and role of mutual linking in an economic area as important as energy. Therefore this project is of not only Yugoslav but also of broader international significance.

The international and Yugoslav character of the oil pipeline is reflected in the fact that a significant quantity of resources of a large number of our republics and provinces, as well as of foreign partners, were involved in its financing and construction. I should like to emphasize here in particular the role of nonalined countries, such as Kuwait and Libya, in this economic undertaking, as well as that of our neighbor, the People's Republic of Hungary, and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the World Bank.

Despite domestic oil production, which occupies a relatively significant place in our energy needs, oil consumption has exceeded the capabilities of domestic production. This is w the construction of the Yugoslav oil pipeline became an economic necessity, in order to insure continued and secure supplies to the country of this imported raw material. The pipeline is 750 km long and links continental refineries, creating the conditions for increased valorization of oil in secondary refinery capacities and new petrochemical capacities.

With the opening of the oil pipeline and its accompanying capacities, the conditions have been created for the rational use and increased flexibility of exploitation of existing capacities and capacities which are yet to be built in accordance with needs and new conditions in the sphere of energy.

The first phase of the oil pipeline's construction insures a capacity of 10 million tons of oil for the needs of the People's Republic of Hungary and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as 10 million tons for domestic consumption. Depending on the further needs for crude oil, the second phase of construction and supplementary installations and reservoir space, this oil pipeline's annual capacity can expand from the current 20 million tons to 34 million tons.

The construction of such a major energy project, 750 km long and with an annual capacity of 34 million tons and reservoir space of 705,000 cubic meters, has been made possible through the application of the most modern techniques and technology, efficient organization, world coordination among the many participants and complete organizational coordination during all phases of the pipeline's construction.

I am taking this opportunity to stress in particular the important role and significance of the founders of the Yugoslav pipeline, namely, Energoinvest, INA and Naftagas, who managed to come to agreement and coordinate their economic and other interests in a very short time so that this project might be presented as an example of successful interrepublican and provincial cooperation.

I should also like to point out that the largest Yugoslav enterprises took part in the realization of this project in all its phases--design, construction and supervision. I should also like to emphasize the participation of the domestic engineering industry, which provided the majority of the pipeline's equipment from domestic production.

The pipeline's construction also fully confirmed our basic principle of determining social relations by making self-management agreements. In the construction of this joint project, full synchronization of all participants' activities, starting from the work organizations involved and their associations up to the competent republican and provincial organs and the organs of the federation, was secured.

The experience of this kind of cooperation can also serve as a useful example of successful cooperation to interested basic organizations of associated labor in the republics and provinces in a new necessary undertaking, the pooling of labor and resources for long-term research on oil and gas in our country, which is a pressing need and condition for freeing ourselves from our high level of dependence on imported oil and is also an exceptionally significant factor for economic stability.

The significant experience gained in cooperation between the many basic organizations of associated labor from the republics and provinces in the construction of this project should be a stimulus to speed up the process of pooling labor and resources as a whole. This is an essential condition for more rapid and harmonious development in our country.

In opening this great and significant energy project I also wish to recall some essential development tasks which should be carried out in 1980 and future years and which are caused by the energy crisis, an end to which cannot be seen. Hence the successful realization of these tasks is to an even greater extent one of the most important components of the struggle for economic stabilization.

Above all, we must organize in favor of replacing imported energy with domestic energy more rapidly and efficiently. Then we need to adopt an energy conservation program as quickly as possible, at all levels, and promote its implementation with full seriousness and responsibility. Apart from this, we need to make maximum efforts to rationally redirect production and service capacities from oil derivatives to other sources of energy. On this occasion I also wish to say that the energy conservation measures which we undertook during this year produced good results, but I stress, too, that we shall have to go a step further in this direction next year. We shall achieve this if all energy consumers adopt and consistently implement a conservation program. This is now the most urgent task.

It is especially important to strengthen efforts to bring into production electrical and other energy projects which are under construction. Finally, we must secure more favorable conditions for coal mines, so that coal might be used to a great extent, since it is now the most important domestic energy source.

Apart from these tasks, the adoption of a long-term energy development policy is exceptionally significant in the coming year, as well as preparations for agreements on the basis of nuclear energy development policy up to the year 2000.

There is no doubt that these are questions which are of vital joint interest for all republics and provinces, and so we are dutybound to approach their realization with the greatest responsibility.

In expressing my deep conviction that all energy consumers will make their full contribution to the successful realization of the energy development policy, and wishing further such successful cooperation between basic organizations of associated labor from the republics and provinces, I congratulate the builders of this project on the work which has been carried out well, and I also wish the Yugoslav oil pipeline collective much success in its work.

FIRA ADDRESSES ASSEMBLY; DOCUMENTS ADOPTED

LD262359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 26 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly has adopted the law on the temporary determination of the projection of Yugoslavia's balance of payments for 1980, the projection of Yugoslavia's foreign exchange balance for 1980 and the amount of foreign exchange allocated for federal needs in 1980.

The explanation concerning the adoption of this law was submitted in the form of an introductory report by **Aleksandar** Fira, chairman of the Federal Committee for Legislative Affairs and member of the Federal Executive Council. The basis for the formulation of the draft of this law, Aleksandar Fira said, lies in Article 301 of the SFRY Constitution in connection with the appropriate articles of the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries and the standing order of the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly. The SFRY Presidency agreed at its session today with the Federal Executive Council's proposal for the adoption of the law.

In submitting the draft of this law, Fira said, the Federal Executive Council proceeded from the need to adopt, in keeping with the resolution on the policy of the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan for the period from 1977 to 1980 and the decision on the joint foreign exchange policy in 1980 and in compliance with the above-mentioned provisions in the SFRY Constitution and the law on foreign exchange transactions and credit relations with foreign countries, all the necessary documents for their implementation. The failure to adopt the projections of Yugoslavia's balance of payments and foreign exchange balance, which contain the agreed projections of the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions of the republics and the provinces, could lead to major disruptions in the market, to considerable damage to the social community or to the emergence of other harmful consequences specified in Article 301 of the SFRY Constitution.

Bearing in mind the conclusions stressed and agreed in the above-mentioned documents and the broad explanation of the attitudes of the Federal Executive Council made in the report submitted at today's session by the president of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Executive Council reached the conclusion that all the necessary conditions existed as specified in the Constitution with regard to the adoption of the draft law on temporary measures. On the basis of Article 301 of the SFRY Constitution and at the proposal of the Federal Executive Council the SFRY Presidency, at its session of 26 December 1979, adopted, as a temporary measure, the law on the temporary determination of the projections of Yugoslavia's balance of payments for 1980, the projection of the foreign exchange balance for 1980 and the amount of foreign exchange allocated for federal needs in 1980.

Aleksandar Fira recalled that the intensified efforts to coordinate the views of the delegations of the republics and the provinces on the proposed projections of the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance had gone on for a long time, but that complete accord had so far not been achieved on these documents of exceptional importance for the carrying out of the agreed economic policy despite all the efforts made both by all the delegations and by the Federal Executive Council. There were numerous objective reasons--stemming from the complexity of the economic situation which was pregnant with a series of serious difficulties, especially in the field of economic relations with foreign countries--which prevented the process of arriving at the joint attitudes of the republics and autonomous provinces on all the fundamental questions from being brought to its conclusion within the period up to the adoption of the resolution and other documents on next year's economic policy. It had been jointly decided that the coordination of views on the remaining problems would require a longer period of time and broader consultations in the republics and the autonomous provinces and in associated labor. At the same time there was full agreement on the need, especially in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, to make a resolute change in 1980 and reduce the unavoidable deficit in the balance of payments to the level of $2 billion. This, as was well known, was considerably less than was proposed in the first drafts of these documents.

In its realization this joint accord has called for a reexamination and reassessment of all the elements of projections on the balance of payments and foreign exchange positions of the republics and the autonomous provinces in the context of the needs and interests of associated labor. The realization of all this encountered particular difficulties in the process of coordination of the proposals on the planning and extent of import and export.

Bearing all this in mind, the Federal Executive Council, in proposing the temporary measures, also proceeded from the need to enable associated labor to have at its disposal from the very start of the new economic year all the conditions which were indispensable for its activity in harmony with the socioeconomic system as a whole. Likewise, in view of the fact that accord had already been achieved on a series of significant questions dealt with in these documents, the views thus coordinated had also been incorporated in the proposed temporary measures, which considerably facilitated the further process of coordination on these documents as a whole. For instance, Fira said, full accord was reached on the amount of foreign exchange allocated for federal needs in 1980, which also has to be borne in mind.

The proposed temporary measures, in keeping with the Constitution and the laws, at the same time created the conditions for the normal development of the reproduction processes in the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries, as well as the conditions needed for the further coordination of views in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces which would continue to be pursued in an intensified manner even after the adoption of the temporary measures.

In the complex process of consultations and agreement-seeking in our socioeconomic and political system as a whole and in particular during the consultations and agreement-seeking in the process of decision-making at the federal level, temporary measures represented a constitutional institution which insured the finding of the indispensable transitional solutions making possible the unhindered development of the processes of reproduction and at the same time insuring the indispensable prerequisites of the further consultations and agreement-seeking, which had been and continued to be the basic method of decision-making at the federal level. In accordance with this the law on temporary measures, adopted in keeping with the Constitution and the system as a whole, confirmed our socialist community's ability to find, even in the most complex conditions, solutions based on the foundations of socialist self-management and full equality of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces in their common interest.

Aleksandar Fira concluded by expressing the conviction that the process of coordination would immediately be resumed in an intensified manner with the aim of achieving complete unanimity on the whole document and stressed that the Federal Executive Council, on its part, would adopt all the measures needed to enable this process to proceed successfully and efficiently and thus make the period during which the temporary measures were in force as short as possible.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also adopted a number of documents and legal regulations. The chamber adopted a decision on Yugoslavia's joint foreign exchange policy for 1980 together with the accompanying conclusions of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, a decision on the goals and tasks of the joint issuing and monetary policy and the joint foundations of crediting policy in 1980 and a law on amendments and addenda to the law on the determination of the total volume of federal budgetary spending in 1979. The chamber also adopted a decision amending the decision on the determination of the total amount of foreign exchange for federal needs in 1979 and adopted a law on the determination of the total volume of budgetary spending in 1980. Delegates also agreed to a decision on the determination of revenues from customs and other import charges to be ceded in 1980 to Yugoslavia's interest community for economic relations with foreign countries, and adopted the conclusions on the further work on the adoption of the law on the resources for the elimination of the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro.

After hearing a report submitted by Imer Pulje on behalf of the Federal Executive Council, deputies also adopted the law on the foundations of the system of prices and the social control of prices. The chamber also endorsed the election of the members of the Council of the Federation and the election of the judge of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

In the evening, at the end of today's session, the Chamber of the Republics and provinces adopted, with the approval of all the republics and provinces, the text of the resolution on the realization of Yugoslavia's social plan in 1980. This brought to its conclusion the undoubtedly complex and hard work on the coordination of views in connection with this document, which is the most important planning document adopted in the SFRY Assembly at the end of every year.

The process of coordination seems to have been exceptionally delicate and strenuous this year, which is understandable if one bears in mind the economic situation in the country, especially in the fields of consumption, distribution of income, economic relations with foreign countries and the financing of the federation. These exceptionally important aspects of economic activity and distribution of income have exceeded the planned limits and there have also been disruptions which are reflected, primarily, in quite a high rate of inflation, though the growth of production is quite satisfactory. At any rate, during the several days of discussion devoted to the settling of the vital questions of development in 1980 delegates showed full understanding for the problems of the other republics and displayed the aspiration to see Yugoslav togetherness manifest itself in this important document as well.

In the center of attention today was the demand of the province of Kosovo, which is experiencing considerable difficulties in financing its social services, to alleviate this province's material situation by making certain changes in the federal budget. In fact, Kosovo demanded the payment to the province of the remaining funds derived from the contributions for the underdeveloped areas, or to be more precise the payment of the federal budget debt to the province. To this end Kosovo submitted a definite amendment, whose significance was not denied by anyone, but in the realization of which certain difficulties were experienced. Owing to this, a change was made in the resolution, in cooperation with the Federal Executive Council and the delegations of the other republics and provinces, charging the Federal Executive Council with the task of preparing proposals for solving the problems of Kosovo by the end of the first half of 1980 in keeping with the conclusions of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. The Kosovo delegation accepted this proposal and this eliminated the last obstacle to the adoption of the resolution.

According to the resolution adopted tonight, in 1980 the social product will grow at the real rate of about 5 per cent. According to the resolution, industrial production will rise at the real rate of about 6 percent and agricultural production about 3 percent. Productivity is expected to rise at the rate of 2.5 percent and employment at the rate of about 3 percent.

Some new solutions, which are very restrictive with regard to the growth of all the forms of consumption, were also adopted. Thus, for instance, the growth of personal incomes in the economy will be slower by 5 percent as compared with the growth of income. In non-productive activities and some other organizations of associated labor in the field of trade and banking, this growth will be restricted even more severely.

The republics and the provinces agreed that the country's balance of payments deficit next year should not exceed $2 billion, but the work on the elaboration of this decision still remains to be done.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON SURVIVAL OF LCY 'HIERARCHICAL RELATIONS'

AU021034 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Dec 79 p 3 AU

[Excerpts] Belgrade 28 December, TANJUG--Some topical questions of the development and the role of the League of Communists and its activities in society dominated the statements made by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in the "Current Affairs" program carried on Belgrade television. Numerous viewers at home and a large number of our workers temporarily employed abroad telephoned in questions for Comrade Mikulic. Because of the great interest aroused by this program, TANJUG presents excerpts from the questions and answers.

Both the Times and the Struggles Have Changed

In reply to a question asking how frequently do people join the League of Communists for careerist reasons and not because of ideals, Branko Mikulic said:

At the time when statist structures and bureaucracy were much stronger, when the party acted more from the positions of a party in power, there were more cases of people joining the League of Communists. With the development and strengthening of socialist self-management and the increased shift of the League of Communists to work within the workers class and with the working masses, the number of workers and especially of young people in the League of Communists has been increasing. Considering the conditions under which they joined the ranks of the League of Communists, characterized by the struggle for a further development and strengthening of socialist self-management, it becomes clear that they did no join the League of Communists for "other reasons" but because of ideals.

Logic of Officials Is Still Present

Replying to a question on the occurrence of various anomalies in the behavious of a certain number of League of Communists members, Mikulic said:

It is difficult to quantify the extent of such an similar shortcomings, and especially of moral distortions referred to in the question posed by radio-television viewers and listeners.

When we mention what developed further in postwar years, I think that it must be said that the logic and the way of thinking as well as the morals of officials are still very must present in the behavior of some people. This behavior is based on humility toward superiors, the establishment of hierarchical relations among people, insistence on protocol when it is not necessary, which often leads to a tasteless ranking of people not according to what they have done in their entire life or what they have contributed and continue to contribute to the development of our revolution, but according to what office one occupies at a given moment and so forth. There is something in this which quite frequently isolates us from the people and the masses.

Potentially All Are "Foremost"

Replying to the observation of listeners that one gains the impression that the significance of collective organs is not yet sufficiently stressed and that we pay more attention to chairmen, Branko Mikulic said:

The election of appropriate cadres to all the collective organs will gain in importance with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on the advancement of collective work. In the past we paid more attention to finding appropriate personalities who will head organs. However, with the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative we are in a situation where all the members of any collective organ are potentially "foremost" in that organ. For that reason, exceptional significance is attached precisely to the election of such cadres to all the collective organs that will be able to hold the most responsible offices in those organs.

Comrade Tito's initiative on the implementation of the principle of a 1-year term of office refers to collective organs in sociopolitical communities and organizations and not to associated labor organizations, especially not to executive organs. Therefore, the principle does not refer to directors or presidents of executive boards, and it is a matter of the working people in specific associated labor organizations and in associated labor as a whole to regulate--through self-managing agreements and social accords--how long a director or a president of an executive organ will hold office. The principle of a 1-year term is thus not applied here. However, collective work should also be applied and affirmed in associated labor organizations.

SPILJAK ADDRESSES UNION FEDERATION CONFERENCE

LD242350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 24 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, took part in today's work of the conference of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina which was held in Sarajevo and which discussed the tasks of this organization in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility.

Comrade Tito launched the initiative at our eighth congress and of the 440 speakers in the debate at the congress, more than 400 had made a direct request that Comrade Tito's initiative be immediately accepted and implemented at the congress of the Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, Spiljak said. We, in the Council of the Trade Union Federation, immediately started with the elaboration of this initiative and, as you know, we implemented it in April of last year.

As regards the tasks of the trade unions in economic activity, the next year will be a very complex and difficult one with quite a number of different problems both in the internal as well as in the international economic sphere. We can successfully overcome and surmount these problems only through the consistent implementation of all agreements and accords which we have so far adopted or which we will continue to adopt. We must continue to do everything possible in order that the work be done as well as possible and in order that there be saving in every sphere.

When I say that the work be done well, I have in mind the current situation in many of our environments in which the desire is to achieve the highest possible incomes and the highest possible standard with the least work possible. No society can exist in such a manner and by such an organization, in particular not our society in the situation in which we find ourselves and in which we shall be next year.

We will achieve this only if we place the working man in a position in which he will work better, in which there will be better economic activity and better management and in which he will be adequately stimulated and remunerated. Without this, Mika Spiljak stressed, we cannot expect our working man to be devoted. However, should the Federal Executive Council insist on its proposals given in the resolution in which a limit of 18 percent to income increase is given and in which this limit is laid down as the policy for next year, then nothing will come of the real devotion. To set a limit which is not linked with the results of work, with production, with productivity and income automatically becomes a norm which everybody will take to mean that an increase in the personal income by such a percentage is his right, regardless of whether he had worked well or not. In such a situation we can ask ourselves: what of the results of work? What of the law on associated labor? What of the principles of distribution according to work? All of this has been called into question by such an attitude of principle.

We must, therefore, decisively work toward our incorporating into the resolution, into all documents and in particular into our practical action next year, the principles of distribution according to work. We must fight for distribution according to work, according to income. There will be no danger then of not achieving what we want. Our entire consumption and our entire endeavors, Mika Spiljak said, must be in line with the results of work and real income.

Let us hope that the assembly will not accept the attitudes put forward by the Federal Executive Council. That would be a very good thing. We, the trade unions, Mika Spiljak stressed, cannot support such attitudes because they would mean a direct blow against distribution according to work. We are, however, in favor of linking all consumption with the results of work and with income and not beyond that.

Mika Spiljak, president of the Council of Trade Union Federation of Yugoslavia, said that the trade unions were not in favor of new agreements, compacts and extensive procedures in connection with the resolution for the next year as proposed by the Federal Executive Council's material. This is because we already have all these agreements: we have all the principles worked out but the problems arise because in some cases we do not adhere to them and in some cases we operate outside them. Now we should analyze all this well and incorporate specific instruments by means of which we will adhere to the existing documents and attitudes. This is what is ahead of us and we must adopt a practical approach to this. The situation is not simple by any means: there will be quite a number of measures which will restrict consumption and reduce the limits of real income. We must support this, but in line with the law on associated labor, Spiljak said.

The conference of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted today, following a debate in all basic organizations and councils over several months, the documents on the tasks of the trade unions of this republic on the promotion of collective work and responsibility, further democratization of sociopolitical relations and the introduction of a 1-week mandate of the president or chairman.

Ante Budimir, president of the conference of the Trade Union Federation of Bosnia-Hercegovina, submitted the introduction on this. The session also carried out the changes and supplements to the statute and thus the institutional preconditions for the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative in the entire organization was created.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SPREAD OF DRUG ADDICTION

AU310910 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Dec 79 p 11 AU

[Radoje Arsenic report]

[Summary] "Zagreb, December--How does our country resist the evident rise in use of narcotic drugs in the world? We have heard the latest answer at a recent conference in Karlovac, where many prominent medical, social and other experts discussed precisely this question, and especially the influence of drugs on young people."

According to the data of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the number of drug addicts registered in 1970 was 250, in 1974 it was 2,555 and in 1978 5,678. "Almost one-half of these are in our largest cities, Belgrade, Zagreb and Ljubljana, and 83 percent are below the age of 25, which causes particular concern.

"'Because of our being open toward the world as well as because of our geographic position, the heavy transit traffic and intensive tourism, Dr Valdimir Kusevic, president of the DRG Combating Commission of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and head of the federal delegation to the UN Narcotic Drugs Commission, says, 'It is probable that we shall be more and more occupied with the problem of drug abuse in the coming years. Like many other countries in which drug abuse began earlier, we are not prepared to grapple with this modern evil.'"

There are no special institutions in Croatia to cure drug addicts. Various psychiatric hospitals take such patients, but educational and social follow-up treatment is lacking.

Tomislav Stanic, senior inspector of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Croatia, says that drugs are obtained in Yugoslavia either from abroad or by theft from pharmacies or by falsifying prescriptions. Some 50 pharmacies were broken into in Croatia last year. Regulations concerning drug prescriptions are very strict, but there is no control over certain solvents contained in many products in general use. Glue sniffing has begun to spread among youths aged 15 to 17 years.

Dr Kusevic said at the conference that information about drugs among doctors, social workers and teachers is insufficient. They should be trained so that they will be able to propagate proper knowledge of drugs and their consequences among the youth.